

SENATE APPROVES PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO VATICAN NOTE

London Press Unanimous In
Support; 'Answer Of All
Allies,' says Times

POPE'S MISTAKE

His Motives Undoubted But
Don't Lead Where He
Thinks They Would

POINCARÉ SPEAKS

Germans' Infamous Peace
Propaganda Is Doomed
To Failure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 29.—The
Senate has warmly approved President
Wilson's reply to the Pope.

London, August 30.—All the news-
papers print editorials commenting
favorably on President Wilson's Note
in reply to the Pope's peace propo-
sals.

The Times says that President
Wilson has replied as all Allied
statesmen must. President Wilson
acknowledges the purity and sincerity
of the Pope's motives, but the
Allies cannot accept the proposed
path of peace, because it does not
lead where the Pope believes it
leads.

The Daily Telegraph remarks: "It
is a reminder that our task is not
nearly ended." It welcomes Presi-
dent Wilson's indignation against the
monstrous character of the warfare
laid down upon mankind. "The Note
shows that an extraordinary and
blowing away the cobwebs which the
dupes of pacifism are spinning
around the central things."

"The Only Answer"
The Morning Post says that it is
the only answer which those who
are not ready to capitulate to Ger-
many could give. "It is of inestimable
service to the Allies to find, after
three years unspasmodic strain, such
strong and clear-sighted leader-
ship."

The Daily Mail comments that the
reply has the spirit and point of view
the world has learned to expect of all
President Wilson's utterances in con-
nection with the war.

The Daily Express remarks:
"There is no doubt of America's war-
aims. She entered the conflict to
destroy militarism and will not
sheathe the sword until the world is
free of the Hohenzollern blight."

Has Peculiar Value
The Daily Chronicle draws atten-
tion to the peculiar value of
America's pronouncements, because
she is not fettered by alliances.
President Wilson's reply is an im-
passioned refusal to treat for peace
on the basis of the status quo ante
with the present German Govern-
ment. It is a resounding proclama-
tion of the reality of right and the
reality of wrong and the impossibility
of reconciling them by sweet words.

The Daily News remarks that it is
a passionate appeal to the people of
Germany to repudiate the evil system
which enslaves them. Acceptance of
the Pope's plan would be a triumph
for reaction.
Peace Move Is Doomed
Paris, August 30.—President
Poincaré, in a speech at Verdun, on
the occasion of the bestowal on
General Petain of the Grand Cross
of the Legion of Honor, referred to
the new and infamous German
peace propaganda in Allied coun-
tries, which he declared was doomed
to failure.

Haig Again Moves His Line Forward At St. Jans Hoek; German Artillery Is Busy

Teuton Press Shows Loss Of Hill 304 Has Greatly
Affected Morale; Cost 80,000 Men To Win It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—Field Mar-
shal Sir Douglas Haig reported yester-
day evening: The weather con-
tinues stormy. We drove off a
bombing attack eastward of
Oosttaverne.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that
the enemy's artillery has been active
in the Nieuport sector. The weather
continues wet and stormy.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this
evening: On the Ypres battle-front,
we slightly advanced our line south-
eastward of St. Jans Hoek. There has
been considerable enemy artillery
work in the neighborhood of Lens and
Ypres.

(By wireless)—A German official
communiqué reports: "An attack
made by the British, north-east-
ward of Wietje, collapsed."

Paris, August 30.—The official
communiqué issued yesterday even-
ing reported: The artillery has been
reciprocally very active in the region
of Hurtebise Monument and on both
sides of the Meuse.

The communiqué this evening re-

ported artillery activity on both banks
of the Meuse.

That the loss of Hill 304, more
than any other, has greatly affected
the morale of the Germans at home,
owing to the enormous importance
attached to this key to the western
front, as they termed it themselves
when the Crown Prince won it last
year, is indicated by the present at-
tempts of their press to make out
that Hill 304 was a perfectly useless
position and was abandoned before
the attack took place.

As our correspondent on the Ver-
dun front recalls, the Crown Prince
sacrificed 80,000 men to win this
position and, so far from having
abandoned it, the German Command
a week ago issued an order to its
occupants telling them that the war
would be half lost if the French re-
gained the hill. Furthermore, the
German newspapers last Wednesday,
when admitting the first German re-
verses, told the country that nothing
was lost so long as Hill 304 remained
in the hands of the Germans.

'REFORM AND DEFENCE' SPLITS UNIONIST PARTY

27 Prominent Britishers Start
Imperial League, Urging
Constructive Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—Twenty-seven
prominent men, including Baron Am-
plur, former Governor of Madras,
Lord Stanhope, Lord Alton,
Lord Burghley, Unionist M.P. for North
Hampshire, Sir Richard Cooper,
Unionist M.P. for Walsall and Ad-
miral Sir Albert Markham, have
seceded from the Unionist Party and
formed a National Party to promote
reform and the Union of Defence.
They have issued a manifesto in
favor of a constructive policy, found-
ed on a democratic basis, with unity
of the Empire in council and de-
fence, mutual reciprocal aid in the
development of the resources of the
Empire and the victorious conclusion
of the war.

GEN. LI YAO-HON NEW KWANGTUNG GOVERNOR

Appointed By Military Chief To
Take Over Control Of
Civil Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, August 31.—The Can-
ton correspondent of the Tsun Wan
Yat Po states that, at the request of
the Military Governor, Li Yao-hon
has accepted the post of Civil
Governor of Kwangtung.

Members of Parliament continue
to arrive in Canton. One hundred
more are expected shortly from
Shanghai.

Canton, August 31.—The Military
Governor, General Chen Pin-chun,
disapproves the Provincial Assembly
electing the former Tutuh, Hu Han-
min, as Civil Governor and, there-
fore, has appointed his subordinate,
the Defence Commissioner at Shuh-
ling, General Li Yao-hon, to the
post, which Hu Han-min resigns.

SECOND FIRE AT OKHTA SUGGESTS INCENDIARISM

Another Large Factory Is Des-
troyed; Damage Estimated
At Million Roubles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 30.—Another
large factory in the Okhta suburb
of Petrograd has been burned, the
damage being estimated at over one
million Roubles. Incendiaries are
suspected.

RUSSIANS COME BACK; TAKE SOVEJA HEIGHT

More Trouble At Ireshti, Men
Abandoning Positions, So
Town Is Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—(By wire-
less).—The Russian official com-
munications today reported: Superior
enemy forces forced us to evacuate
a height near Soveja. The Austro-
German forces captured positions
near Dalsak, taking 1,000 prisoners.

A German official communiqué
reports: We repulsed the Rumanian
army southward of Targu and Oena.
We captured Ireshti and pressed the
enemy northwards towards Susita
Valley, taking three hundred prison-
ers.

Attacks made by the enemy to
relieve the situation, north-eastward
of Manceul, failed.

The Times' correspondent with the
Rumanian army, in a message dated
the 29th, says that the warlike
activity of the 1st and 2nd Rumanian
Armies has excited the admiration
of all the foreign officers present.
At one point, the Rumanians
counter-attacked fourteen times. At
another, after a counter-attack, 2,500
German corpses were counted.

It is confirmed that the losses of
the Germans were incomparably
heavier than those of the Rumanians,
which were severe. The Germans
attacked and continued to do so in
compact masses, similar to the battle
of the Yser.

A number of German Divisions
have been withdrawn, while the
Rumanians have remained unmoved
during the infernal fortnight. Young
Rumanian officers only a month from
school evinced indomitable bravery.
The spirit of the troops was most
praiseworthy and is reflected by the
civil population.

The obstinacy of the German on-
slaughts against Moldavia is due to
their desire to occupy the whole of
Rumania and treat it like Poland.

Petrograd, August 30.—An official
communiqué reports: We repulsed
attacks at Radautz, near Oena and in
the direction of Kozdi Vasharhely.
The enemy attacked eastward of
Ireshti and dislodged our troops, some
of whom abandoned their positions
and retired northwards.

Measures have been taken to re-
store the positions and the battle is
still in progress. We occupied two
villages in the direction of Pendjvin.

Insurance to East And Cape Advanced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 29.—In consequence
of certain heavy losses, underwriters
have substantially advanced their in-
surance rates on cargo to the East
via the Cape.

Remarkable Picture of Torpedoed Transport



This remarkable photograph shows a British transport on the rocks after being torpedoed by a German submarine in the Mediter-
ranean. The vessel was run on the rocks in an effort to beach her. The men can be seen sliding down the ropes hanging from the vessel. At the stern is a lifeboat hanging by the painter, while some of the crew and the soldiers can be seen bobbing about in the water.

Kaiser Contemplated War Declaration In 1909 and Also 1913

Russian Attache From Berlin
Gives Evidence; Keep Se-
cret Who Ally Was

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 29.—During the
trial of General Sukhomlinoff, General
Michailov, the Russian military at-
taché at Berlin from 1906 to 1911, gave
evidence that the Russian Ministry of
War was aware that Germany was
contemplating the declaration of war
in 1909 and again in 1913.

The President of the Court asked
General Michailov with which Power
Germany proposed to ally itself. The
answer was given behind closed doors.

SOLDIERS STOP FINNISH PARLIAMENT GATHERING

Deputies Accept Situation With-
out Disorder But Enter
Formal Protest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Helsingfors, August 30.—Russian
troops have occupied Parliament
Building, to prevent the re-assembly
of the Finnish Diet and sentries
stopped a hundred Socialists and
other deputies who attempted to
enter. There was no disorder. The
President of the Diet has protested to
the Governor-General of Finland
concerning this treatment.

Socialist Conference In London Resultless

Delegates Couldn't Agree; Will
Hold Another Preliminary
For Stockholm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 29.—The Inter-
Allied Socialist Conference has con-
cluded its sittings. Nothing was
accomplished, owing to the absence of
unanimity with regard to the reports
presented. It was decided to hold
another Allied Conference in prepara-
tion for the Socialist Conference at
Stockholm.

200 NEW GENERALS FOR AMERICAN ARMY

Washington, August 21.—The
Senate has confirmed the list of 200
generals submitted to it by the
President to fill the vacancies in the
new national armies.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a
public statement has said that the
naval construction plans of the
administration center on destroyers.

Mr. Hoover has announced an
early control by the government of
the sugar crop and supplies.

OFFICERS ARE MARTYRS, GEN. ALEXIEFF'S LAMENT

Go Into Fight Without Men; Ke-
rensky Sees Desire Now To
Back Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Moscow, August 28.—General Alex-
ieff confirmed the worst that General
Korniloff had said about the disor-
ganization of the army. He con-
trasted the army under the old regime,
when it was poorly equipped and had
a strong and capable spirit, with the
present army, pitiable and enfeebled
by ill-interpretation and ill-applied
doctrines and split in two opposite
camps, namely, officers and soldiers.

The duties of soldiers towards their
leaders having now disappeared, the
officers are becoming veritable martyrs.
They paid dearly in the offensive of
August 1 and the subsequent retreat.

General Alexieff gave amazing
illustrations of this. Once when an
attack was launched, the force was
made up of 28 officers, 20 non-com-
missioned officers and two soldiers
and the other soldiers looked on coldly
while these heroes perished.

Representatives of the agrarian
organizations and banks evoked great
indignation by declaring that the
Committees of Soldiers' and Work-
men's Delegates have disorganized
industry and openly criticizing the re-
volutionary movement.

A leading Moscow manufacturer
said that merchants are not opposed to
control, so long as it is reasonable and
national.

The Russian Premier, M. Kerensky,
in his closing speech, summed up the
views expressed at the conference as
manifesting a desire to arrive at an
agreement with the Provisional Gov-
ernment. He emphasized that the
Provisional Government would not
suffer a counter-revolutionary at-
tempt. His speech was continuously
applauded.

Australian Railway Strike Terminated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Brisbane, August 29.—The railway
strike has ended. The question of
wages is being arbitrated upon.

London Bakers Latest With Strike Threat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 30.—The London
bakers have decided to strike unless
night work is abolished.

The Weather

Variable and moderate breezes.
Local thunderstorms. The maxi-
mum temperature recorded yester-
day was 93.0 and the minimum
75.0, the figures for the correspond-
ing day last year being respectively
88.2 and 68.8.

First Standard Ship From Britain Proves Unqualified Success

Built In Five Months; Leading
Yards All Now Busy On
Similar Types

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 29.—The first of
the standard ships, designed to quickly
replace the ships sunk by submarines,
has completed its final tests. The
trial, which was carried out in rough
weather, was a complete success.
The vessel, comprising a standard hull,
machinery and engines, was con-
structed in five months.

The program includes four classes
of vessels, ranging from 3,000 to 8,000
tons dead-weight capacity. All the
principal ship-building yards are
highly engaged in the construction of
these standardised vessels. Their
speed has received special attention.

LAURIER PROMISES AID THOUGH DISLIKES LAW

Opposed To Conscription, But
Now It Is Agreed To He
Joins Board

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, August 29.—In the House
of Commons, today, the Premier, Sir
Robert Borden, asked Sir Wilfrid
Laurier, the leader of the Opposition,
to join in the appointment of the board
to select conscription tribunals. Sir
Wilfrid Laurier replied that, al-
though personally officially opposed
to the principle of the measure, on
which his own Party was not united,
he would accept, as the Conscription
Bill was now law and it believed
every loyal subject to see that its
provisions were carried out.

JAPAN WILL PREVENT INFLATION OF PRICES

Government To Control Sale Of
Essentials; Big Fall In
Shipping Stocks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokyo, August 31.—In order to
prevent abnormal appreciation in
price, by cornering or otherwise, the
Government has decided to exercise
control over the sale of cereals, iron,
coal, cotton yarn and fabrics, paper,
dye-stuffs and medicinal goods. The
issue of an urgent Imperial Ordinance
controlling ships' charter-rates
and freight sales being imminent,
there was a great fall in shipping
stocks yesterday.

SIAMESE LEAVE BERLIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, August 29.—The
Siamese Legation has left Berlin for
Copenhagen.

WIN FOR ITALIANS LIKELY TO PROVE THE TURNINGPOINT

General Cadorna Declares
That A Decisive Victory
Is Imminent

ENEMY QUARRELS

Hindenburg Advises With-
drawal; Austrian Chief
Demands Help

ADVANCE GOES ON

Italians Repulse Attacks,
Maintain Gains And Se-
cure More Ground

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—Attention is
being directed in an increasing
degree to the Italian front, in view
of the possibility of a great develop-
ment in General Cadorna's successes.
Il Messaggero quotes Generalissimo
Cadorna as saying that a decisive
Italian victory is imminent, which
may mean the turning point of the
whole war.

Austro-Germans Quarreling

It is reported from Munich that
there is great friction between
Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen-
eral Conrad von Hotzendorf, the
Austrian Chief of Staff. The former
has advised the withdrawal of
the Austrian forces from important
lines which he considers to be
strategically untenable, while the
latter insists on holding the positions
east of Bainsizza Plateau at all
costs and demands assistance from
Germany for that purpose.

An Austrian communiqué reports:
After a ten-days' battle on Bains-
izza Plateau, our unbroken re-
sistance has proved us the victors,
despite the superiority of the Italians.
Italians Still Advancing

Rome, August 30.—An official
communiqué reports: We drove back
strong counter-attacks made by the
enemy in an effort to retake their
positions on Bainsizza Plateau and
westward of Gorizia. We main-
tained the positions and advanced at
some points. We took 561 prisoners.

An attack made by the enemy be-
tween the Vippacco and Dosofate
failed. We repulsed attacks, which
were repeated three times, in Traven-
zanes Valley.

F.W.S. McLaren Slain Whilst Flying Plane

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—The Hon. F.
W. S. McLaren, Liberal M. P. for
Spalding and a 2nd Lieutenant in
the Royal Flying Corps, has been
killed at Montrose, through his
machine nose-diving into the sea.

SHIPOWNERS' DEMANDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 30.—An influential
committee of shipowners has issued
a report on shipping policy after the
war, which declares, among other
things, that State control of shipping
after the war must cease, all ship-
ping laws should be made uniform
throughout the Empire, urges free-
dom of the Allies' ports, State as-
sistance in opening new markets and
re-establishing services which have
stopped during the war, that the re-
venue of the Suez Canal should be
applied to the development of trade
through the Canal and that impor-
tant ports of the Empire should be
developed by State aid.

EAST AFRICA DRIVE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 30.—An official
Belgian despatch from East Africa
reports: "In co-operation with the
British, we are driving back the Ger-
man north-west of Mahenge, between
the River Rupa and the River
Rimber."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Sept. 8
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China, Sept. 8
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Sept. 10
Per F.M. s.s. Ecuador, Sept. 13
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Sept. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 21

PUBLIC DON'T REALISE GERMANS' EXHAUSTION

Says Gen. Maurice; British Actions Are Not Dramatic, But Wearing-Down Continues

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 30.—General Maurice, Director of Military Operations of the Imperial General Staff, discussing the military situation with a representative of Reuter's Agency, said that the pause on the Italian front is due to General Cadorna getting up his artillery. Much depends on whether he can make his new preparations before the Austrian reserves arrive.

"Although there have been no dramatic developments on the British front, the wearing down of the Germans is proceeding and having greater effect than the public realise. Since July 31, the Germans have engaged in battle twice as many Divisions as we and withdrawn slightly more than twice as many as we.

"This is the barometer which shows how the battle is going. We are exhausting the enemy's resources."

With regard to the suggestions made in some quarters that the British are allowing the Dominion troops to do more than their share of the fighting, General Maurice said that this was part of the enemy's propaganda. He quoted figures showing that the British troops in France are at present six to one of those from overseas, while, throughout the war, the British casualties have been almost exactly six to one of those suffered by the men from the Dominions. The casualties at Ypres, since July 31 and including Leie, show that the British have had nine men killed or wounded to every one from the Dominions.

Speaking of the eastern front, General Maurice said that Marshal von Mackensen's attack had been completely foiled by the gallant Rumanians and also by the successes of the Italians. Considering General Korniloff's statement at the Moscow Conference regarding the state of disorganisation existing in the Russian army, it was remarkable that the Central Powers have not accomplished more on that front and it did not say much for their resources.

SINK 4 FRENCH SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 30.—Last week, 920 merchantmen arrived and 1,012 sailed from French ports. Three over and one under 1,600 tons were sunk, while four were unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

AMERICAN FLYERS IN GREAT BOMBING RAID

Washington, August 29.—The American Lafayette flying squadron, fighting with the Allied armies in France, participated in the great bombing raid which was made across the enemy's lines last Saturday, and dropped 14 tons of explosives upon German establishments.

Corporal Willis of Boston, who was one of the aviators, has failed to return and is believed to have been compelled to descend within the German lines. Others of the Americans who took part in the raid and all of whom returned safely, were Didier Masson of San Francisco, Lieutenant Lufbury of Connecticut, Dudley Hill of New York, and Courtney Campbell of Illinois.

Music For Today

Two performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, with programs as follows:

- (a) In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.
1.—March "Black Rock"Lozey
2.—Overture "Ivan"Contorno
3.—Waltz "Toreador"Royle
4.—Selection "The Casino Girl"Englander
5.—Song "The Song You Sang to Me"Molloy
6.—Selection "The Chieftain"Sullivan
(b) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.
1.—March "Le Fringant"Pares
2.—Overture "La Reine d'un Jour"Adams
3.—Waltz "L'Estudiantina"Waldteufel
4.—Selection "Il Corsario"Verdi
5.—Song "The Lost Chord" Sullivan
6.—(a) A Summer Idyll "Hawatha" Moret
(b) One Step "Too much Mustard"Macklin
7.—Waltz "Little Grey Home in the West"Lohr
8.—Selection "The Bohemian Girl"Balfe
A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

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Burr 2 Broadway

Marconi Grooms Women Wireless Operators



SIGNOR MARCONI AND MISS OWEN

In the accompanying photograph of the class which recently called on Signor Marconi, member of the Italian War Mission, and inventor of the wireless telegraph, is seen shaking hands with Miss Elsie von R. Owen, of the Hunter College (N. Y.) wireless department, one of the fifty members

Admiral Knight Welcomed By American Community

Tiffin to Commander and His Staff Brings Out A Record Number of Local Business Men

The enthusiastic welcome of the American community was given yesterday to Admiral Austin M. Knight, the new commander of the Asiatic Fleet, and his staff at the Carlton Cafe. Consul General Sammons pointed out that there was present the largest gathering of Americans at any midsummer tiffin ever given.

The occasion was made not only a welcome for Admiral Knight but a farewell for other Americans who are leaving. Those who spoke, besides the Admiral, were Dr. John C. Ferguson, of Peking, Mr. A. W. Ferrin of the Bureau of Finance of the Department of Commerce in Washington and Mr. T. F. Millard.

The Admiral spoke chiefly on what Americans in Shanghai could do toward interpreting by their activities their country's friendship for China.

"There is a certain appropriateness in our being here, at a get-together gathering," he said, "because wherever the United States Navy goes its officers have no higher wish than to get together with their fellow-Americans."

"In going about the world as we do we find our friends and countrymen in many places but I have never found a community with an organization like this. It is an organization that might well be copied, for I can look on it only as a very effective instrument for good."

"The present time is a very interesting one in the development of our country and its international interests, and in no place are those interests more important than in the Far East. You in the Far East are in what I might call potentially one of the most important situations in the world. China is now about to enter a career of commercial, political and perhaps military development. That cannot be a matter of indifference to America. America is known as a friend of China. I believe that friendship is more important now than ever before in the history of the two countries. It is true, though I think not generally recognized, that every United States citizen abroad is in a sense the ambassador of his country. So every one of you will, I know, be quick to magnify in your activities the high spirit of altruism that actuates your country."

"It has always been a matter of deep pride to me that our country stands almost alone among nations as marked in its international relations by conspicuous altruism, especially since 1898. Nowhere is that

altruism more conspicuous than in our relations with China.

"Therein lies your opportunity as Americans. You can direct your interests so as to run parallel with the interests of your country. And if they run parallel to the interests of your country they cannot but run parallel to the interests of China."

Mr. T. F. Millard, who is leaving for the United States today, was the next speaker.

"I have been in China many years," he said, "and in that time I have never known the situation to be more interesting. Our government is now in the process of re-organizing all our international relations. A very important phase of that question is the policy to be adopted in our relations with China. I and Dr. Ferguson and others are going home to endeavor to exert our influence on the decision of our government with respect to that question."

Dr. Ferguson, who also is leaving for home today, delivered a short tribute to the American Navy. He pointed out that few people at home appreciate as well as those who are living overseas the direct part the Navy plays in our lives.

"Now that we are sending our boys to France, we are beginning to realize it more," he said. "The safety of those boys is dependent on our Navy. Only a few weeks ago my own son was among those who crossed the Atlantic to France, conveyed by the ships of that Navy. Gentlemen, God bless our Navy!"

Mr. Ferrin, who has but recently arrived, to investigate the financial problems of China, spoke briefly on that subject. "The financial regeneration of China is too large a subject to discuss briefly," he said, "but we can say that before China can have any thorough reform its financial system must be reformed. I think our Federal Reserve Board may be able to do something in that direction in China but it is too early to say more."

ROUBLE STILL FALLING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—The Rouble continues to decline and today 265 Roubles are equal to £10.

Li Yuan-hung Secludes Self, Refuses to See All Visitors

(From the Chinese Press)

Expression of thanks was conveyed in a letter from President Li Yuan-hung to President Feng and Premier Tuan for the courtesy they showed him in his departure for Tientsin. General Li has advertised in one of the leading Tientsin papers that he will not be able to receive guests at his private residence. A lengthy interview, however, was granted to the British Consul-General, Mr. H. E. Fulford. Attempts by Yang I-teh, the Tientsin Chief of Police, Admiral Li Shun and Chao Yu-ko, chief of staff of General Tsao Kun, to call on the retired Executive failed. Eight plain-clothes constables are guarding his home.

Naval bases will be established in Chefoo, Kiangyin and Foochow, according to decisions arrived at by the Ministry of the Navy. Admirals Lu Kwan-hsiun, Sah Chen-ping and Yao Hua-wen will be appointed commanders of the bases respectively.

Chen Yao-tsen, former Minister of Justice, is in Peking on a mission to persuade President Feng to convoke the original Parliament.

Chinese troops will be sent to Kuling, Kiangsi and Chikangshan, Hunan, to watch the behavior of the Teutons at these summer resorts.

Mr. Feng Kuo-hsun, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, has been appointed by a Presidential Mandate, the Shanghai Superintendent of Customs. He will be in Shanghai to take up his office in a week, according to instructions received at the Shanghai office. His appointment was favored by President Feng Kuo-chang.

The Shanghai Native Criminal Court claims jurisdiction over the case against Hung Chi-tsu, implicated in the murder of Minister Sung Chiao-jen.

Britain's Quartern Loaf Will Cost 9d.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 29.—The Press Bureau announces that the quartern loaf will cost 9d. after September 17.

COLUMBIA BATTERIES



FRESH
STOCK
JUST
RECEIVED

Multiple Batteries—for Hard Work

on Motor Cars, Motor Boats and Stationary Engines
in Hermetically sealed cases.

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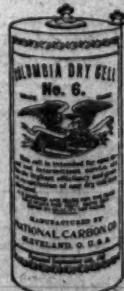
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PACIFIC MAIL HEAD TALKS OF SHIPPING

W. A. Young Says Normal Conditions Of Voyages Are Returning

ALL FOR THE WAR

United States Citizens Are Willing To Make Any Sacrifice For Final Victory

Tokio, August 21.—With plans for a more extensive trans-Pacific service Mr. William A. Young, Jr., general passenger agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in San Francisco, the only American shipping firm on the Pacific, is in Yokohama, having reached the port by the liner Ecuador Saturday afternoon.

Regarding the future of the trans-Pacific passenger traffic, Mr. Young is hopeful.

"Since the United States declared war against Germany, the trans-Pacific passenger traffic has been rapidly falling off on westbound trips, each boat having carried only one-third of its passenger capacity," he says. "This has been directly due to strict regulations now being enforced by the United States for people leaving the country. However, no year has ever shown such prosperous passenger traffic on the Pacific as the year just prior to the entry of the United States into the war. Inasmuch as things are gradually assuming their normal conditions in the United States, it is our conviction that the government in Washington will soon issue passports more freely for Americans going to foreign countries."

"That the trans-Pacific passenger traffic is gradually recovering its former state has already been proved by the fact that passages on the Pacific Mail liners leaving San Francisco for the Far East after October have been fully booked. Indications point to the fact that the trans-Pacific passenger traffic on west-bound trips will be prosperous after October. This much welcomed aspect is already shown by a heavy booking on the next Mail liner Colombia which is due in Yokohama September 18, bringing more than 110 saloon passengers, almost the capacity of the boat."

Tells Of New Line

Concerning the inauguration of the new Calcutta-San Francisco line Mr. Young said the fullest support has been given by American merchants in Manila which city is fast increasing its reputation as one of the most important ports for the American foreign trade in the Far East. Mr. Young said that the Santa Cruz, the first ship on the new Calcutta-San Francisco line is due in Kobe about next Saturday. She will be followed by two other ships after an interval of a month. Mr. Young will stay about a week in Yokohama before resuming his trip for South-eastern ports by way of Seoul and Peking. He will return to San Francisco by the Colombia, sailing from Yokohama October 19.

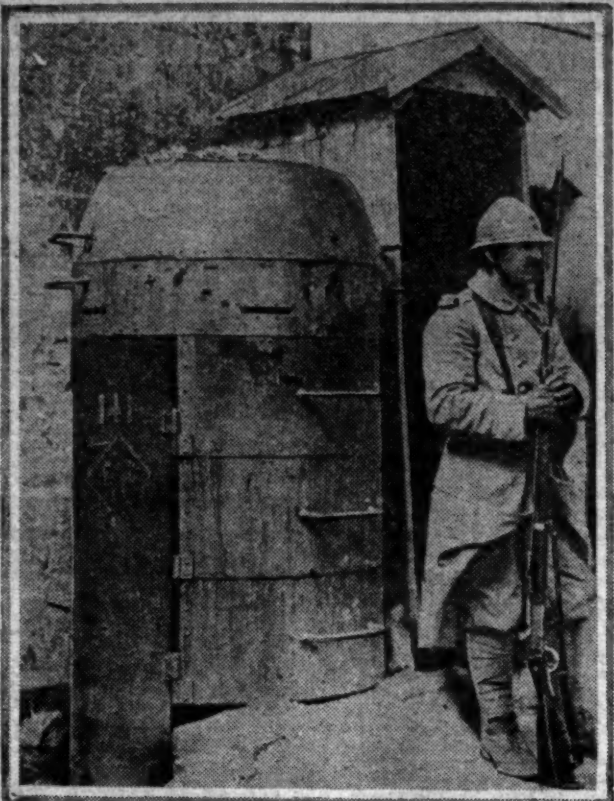
TAXES IN ENGLAND HIT AMERICANS HARD

Business Men Who Are Assessed At Home Too Ask Some Measure Of Relief

London, August 5.—Many American business men here have been so hard hit by having to pay the income tax both in the United States and the United Kingdom that the American Chamber of Commerce of London has asked Ambassador Page to take the matter with the British Government and the States Department at Washington to see if some exemption can be made.

At a meeting of the chamber today it was stated that one American here representing a big concern in the United States and getting a salary of \$25,000 a year, lost more than that amount by coming to London because his large holdings in America and his salary became subject to the British income and super taxation, and his salary as well as his holdings were taxable in America.

Making Good Use Of It



German sentry boxes of steel, which are proof against small arms and machine guns, are being occupied by French sentries. The photograph shows a poll in the Aisne district standing outside one of the life-saving devices abandoned by the Germans when the French re-captured the town.

U.S. ARMY SEES NO PEACE FOR 3 YEARS

Prophecy Based On Straight Military Campaign—Aero-planes May Shorten It

Washington, July 21.—"How long is the war going to last?" is the question before every family in the country today, and particularly before every family from which a member has been called to the colors.

"The government is really expecting Germany to blow up and the war to be over in ninety days, isn't it?" people ask the man who is going to Washington or has been there.

These are vital questions and they deserve the most serious sort of answers.

No, Germany Won't Blow Up
First, as to the second question. If anybody has the notion that Germany is all in and is ready to make peace or any other terms than those of a successful war of conquest, he has entirely different information from that which has come to officials here. The government is not expecting Germany to blow up, and it has not the slightest idea of an early peace.

The State Department points out that while the question of demoralization of Germany evidently is agitating the people, two tremendous obstacles are still in the way. In the first place the chancellor still is responsible to the kaiser and not to the people, so there is no popular control of the government.

In the second place the army chiefs are not responsible to the civil government as represented by the chancellor. The chancellor cannot direct the army what to do. He can only trail along the apologetic for what the army has done.

Now as to the length of the war. The only possible answer of any value is to indicate some of the factors in the problem, for prophets' regalia in these times are at a heavy discount. Nobody knows how long the war will last and nobody has any means of knowing.

Expect Three More Years of It

It is safe to say that the prevailing professional army opinion counts on a 3-year war. Roughly the theory is that we shall get an effective force to France in 1918; that we shall get our real strength into the field and have our men trained for a scientific offensive by 1919 and that we shall get a military decision that will end the war some time in 1920. This program assumes, of course, that the submarine is kept in hand to permit the stream of troops and supplies to flow steadily across the Atlantic. The army doesn't bother particularly about the submarine, not because the menace isn't serious, but because that is the navy's trouble.

It is this professional army pro-

gram that is grinding the government—and rightly—in its war preparations. This program takes no account of the possible demoralization of Germany by cutting off the supplies that have been getting in through the small neutral countries. It does not consider the possible development of aircraft into a determining factor, and it discounts Russia. All these are important "ifs."

Cutting Off Neutrals May Shorten It

The small neutrals have constituted a difficult problem. They are between the devil and the deep sea. Germany threatens them if they refuse to send supplies through; the Allies talk of cutting off their food if they comply with Germany's demands. In at least one case the United States has discovered an unhappy neutral covering up her enemy trading by falsifying statistics.

Undoubtedly by acting drastically to cut off this indirect trade with the enemy the United States can cause a lot of unhappiness in Germany. Americans have not understood the importance of this matter. But the British have and it was one of the big things the Balfour mission came for. In fact it might be said that the French commission came to get troops, the British to shut off German's trade with the neutrals. The British ranked a stricter blockade right along with aid in man power.

'Cold Steel' Is What Counts

The proposed aircraft program has been widely published. Professional opinion at the war college is frankly skeptical. The importance of aircraft is admitted but the professional soldiers shake their heads over the possibility of winning the war in the air. "Cold steel"—that is their favorite expression. "Cold steel" they insist will gain the final decision.

The aircraft people smile at this attitude, as they can afford to with an appropriation of \$40 million dollars in sight. Professional opinion, they say, is proverbially hostile to innovations and is often lacking in imagination. There is no question that there is solid backing for the aircraft program of overwhelming the Germans by the winter of 1918. It is expected to do this by airplanes, which are to destroy the Krupp works at Essen, blow up the Kiel Canal and break up the German lines of communication. A level headed Cabinet officer told the writer that he believed airplanes would be over Berlin by next summer.

Expect Nothing Of Russia This Year

Finally, there is the Russian enigma. Inquiry at the Russian embassy and the State Department leaves the impression that there is little definite information in this country as to what Russia can do in a military way this year. Nothing was expected, so any Russian success is much velvet. The Russian embassy insists that the munition factories were tied up by labor troubles only about three weeks, so that the troops, presumably, are well supplied.

In other quarters the breakdown of the Russian transportation system is regarded as likely to prevent any important military activity this year. Russia already is negotiating for American locomotives and the railroad situation is likely to be much improved by next year. Meanwhile it is hoped that the fighting is developing a military spirit which will see

that Russian democracy is menaced by Prussianism.

There probably will be times in the next few months when Russia will give all her Allies heart failure. But the opinion in the State Department is vastly more hopeful than it was two months ago.

British military opinion is that if Russia comes back strong next year the war can be finished by the fall of 1918.

Summed up, here are the considerations affecting the length of the war. If the United States does its share, along with Britain and France, and we have ordinary luck, the end should come by 1920.

If a really effective blockade can be established the German people may see the light before that time.

If the aircraft program moves as its promoters believe they have good ground to expect, or if Russia proves as good a fighter next year as she was under Brusiloff last year, there is a chance that the decision may be reached in 1918.

GOLD FLOOD TO JAPAN FOR ITS CHEAP GOODS

Remarkable Shipments To Spain Strengthen Rumors Of German Hoard In That Land

Tokio, August 26.—Heavy shipments of gold to Japan continue to cause much comment in the financial district in America, although the exports are due entirely to the balance of trade in favor of that country because the United States has been buying a great quantity of cheap articles and toys in Japan which were formerly purchased in Germany. America has been, moreover, financing Russia's purchases of munitions from Japan.

Of \$5,710,000 gold engaged yesterday for export \$4,000,000 was transferred to San Francisco for shipment to Japan. In addition, \$1,210,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Spain. Spanish shipments continue to cause comment and mystery, as the apparent balance of trade with Spain is very largely in favor of this country.

A report persistent for months is that Germany is buying gold and storing it in Spain to rehabilitate her gold reserves after the war, as well as to establish large credits in that country meantime.

The purpose of these credits is not understood, as apparently there is now no commercial intercourse between Spain and Germany. Rumor that commercial submarines have been plying between Spanish and German ports have not been confirmed.



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"Happy thrice and thrice again
Happiest he of happy men."

who smokes the "THREE CASTLES" Cigarettes, for as Thackeray wrote in "The Virginians"—
"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'Three Castles'."

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One room at 15 Nanking Road. Two rooms at 15 Nanking Road.

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15 Nanking Road, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchen, pantry, servants, etc. Tls. 100 per month.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

Up And Down Both Coasts America Is Busy Shipyard

New Vessels Of Steel And Wood Will Give Country
6,000,000 Tons Of New Bottoms In 2 Years

The following extracts from an article by Edward Hungerford in Everybody's Magazine give a graphic picture of what Uncle Sam is doing to thwart the submarines:

The war, the unexpected submarine factor of this war, has been eating fast into the available tonnage of all the seas. Even before the beginning of the war this tonnage did not exceed 50,000,000 tons. At that time the total tonnage available for the Atlantic—the vessels that would have to feed and equip the Allies and so win the great battle for democracy—was less than 30,000,000 tons. And this was before the Kaiser had launched his "ruthless" submarine warfare.

If, indeed, he has succeeded in sinking from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 tons of merchant shipping in February, March, April, and May—as now seems entirely possible—he has now taken a big chunk out of the merchant tonnage of his enemies. For even though the Allies, under the pressure of the great necessity, have already increased their normal ship-building output of 2,000,000 tons a year to more than 6,000,000 tons a year, it will not hold long when compared with a destruction record of 10,000,000 tons a year.

And this figure does not take into account the tonnage loss from wear and tear or necessary repairs—nor possibilities of the Kaiser's increasing both his submarine fleet and his submarine successes.

"More ships—ships of steel or ships of wood. This price? A secondary object." No wonder that all the shipyards building modern ships are crowded to capacity not only for today but for many long months to come!

Last winter Congress finally awoke to the necessity of co-operating in the reconstruction of the American merchant marine. Not only were existing yards to be upheld, but yards and launchways for many, many, many more ships were to be established; even if direct governmental aid was found to be necessary. There was more than a fine American spirit that finally spurred an unusually sleepy Congress into action—there was the constant and growing menace of the submarine. Yet this was before William Hohenzollern had started forth upon his ruthless and bloody campaign.

The Powerful Shipping Board

On January thirtieth last, the new United States Shipping Board, with really tremendous powers, came into existence. Three weeks and a half later, on February twenty-third—it had formulated a plan for beginning the construction of a real armada of merchant ships, a great part of them of wood. Wood was the first consideration of the Shipping Board because even at that time the existing yards in the United States adapted to the construction of steel vessels had been contracted up to capacity for two or three years to come.

Its plan was roughly formulated seven weeks before the declaration of our war upon Germany. Our relations as a neutral were not such as to permit us at that time to seize the yards and commandeer the vessels upon their stocks building for Norway, or for England and the other Allied nations. Since then the situation in regard to these yards and steel ships has changed considerably.

Moreover, William Denman of San Francisco—whom President Wilson had chosen as Chairman of the Shipping Board—had become assured of the possibilities of wooden merchant ships, not as competitors but rather as supplementary carriers to steel vessels. As an admiralty lawyer, Denman had been interested in plans that were being formulated at the Golden Gate, even before the beginning of the present war, for the construction of an extensive flotilla of ocean-going carriers. He was convinced of the entire feasibility of certain types of wooden ships for certain classes of water-borne cargo.

Which brings us to F. Huntington Clark and F. A. Eustis. Clark and Eustis, like Herbert C. Hoover, our new national food administrator, are mining engineers—a great American profession to which this nation as a whole has not accorded, heretofore, a proper respect. Separately, but almost simultaneously, each hit upon the idea of making a gigantic fleet of small wooden steamers—say, one thousand, perhaps as many as three thousand vessels of three thousand tons each. These steamers were to be exactly standardized, built almost as Ford cars are built, one after another and more like unto another than pass out of the same pod.

Making The Kaiser Pay

"It costs Germany \$50,000 to fire a single successful shot from a submarine," said Clark, who had access to certain naval statistics. "Of course it is true that the sub carries from twelve to sixteen torpedoes each time she sets out from her base. But it is equally true that three out of four of those torpedoes will miss fire. Naval statistics show that a single average voyage of a submarine costs about \$200,000. From which we get the cost of \$60,000 for a single successful fired torpedo. If it costs the Kaiser all this money to make a single shot, why not compel him to use that shot upon a \$300,000 ship instead of on one which cost \$200,000?"

So reasoned Clark. Ten little ships, each of 3,000 tons burden, would carry as much cargo to hungry England or France as one big ship of 30,000 tons capacity—and so, to get that same amount of cargo sunk, William Hohenzollern would have to make ten shots at a total cost of half a million dollars. And the chances were decidedly against his getting all the ten ships. German submarine marksmanship has deteriorated since the days of its greatest successes.

As a matter of little-known fact, however, less than two per cent of the shipping sunk in the present war has been sunk by submarine torpedoes.

does. Gunfire has been the greatest agent. And if you think that it is an easy matter to sink a little ship—a little ship of wood, if you please—you are welcome to try the experiment.

The more Clark considered his scheme the better he liked it. Then he set about to put it into effect. He went to big bankers whom he knew and who he knew had faith in him. They listened to him politely. Then they told him that his scheme was quite impossible.

It was a nice plan; but the bankers would have none of it.

"You're a nice fellow," they told Clark, "and a good mining engineer. Go back to your holes in the earth. That's your job."

But Clark took a train to Washington. He arrived just one or two days after F. A. Eustis, of Boston. Eustis, too, had conceived the idea of a merchant armada composed of many, many little ships of wood.

Eustis and Clark are both working today for the United States Government. Their salary has been fixed at one dollar a year, which is the lowest figure legally permissible.

The chief advantage of the wooden ship is that it may be built not only more quickly than its steel sister, but more inexpensively as well. At present ocean rates, one of these wooden vessels, equipped with oil-burning engines instead of sails, can pay for its entire cost of construction in three round trips. And so if at the end of the war it is found advisable, from an economic standpoint, to abandon the wooden ships they need not be charged off as a loss.

Ready-Made vs. Tailor-Made Ships

The ancient yards of Marine still stick rather steadfastly to the tailor-made idea. The old-time timbering yards of Bath are fashioning vessels today just as they fashioned them half a century ago—on honor and with infinite hand-work. It was and is loving work and faithful work, but slow. Yet it is hardly to be called modern shipbuilding. And the venerable proprietor of the establishment I visited complained because he could not get more men. He was running with but fifty per cent of his normal crew.

It was discouraging. I left the place feeling that the enthusiastic Shipping Board at Washington had all but assumed the impossible. I avoided a trolley-car which would take me to the other end of Bath. They were building more wooden ships up there; and there, too, was the Sewall yard—perhaps, the best-known of the famous shipyards of the old Maine town.

Before I had reached the Sewall yard I heard it. Its song was not the low, sweet hum of the buzz-saw or the chipping of many adzes; it was the Wagnerian might of many riveters. For the Sewall yard is "in steel." One of the great oil companies has transformed it from the past into modernity. Two great ships were into whose capacious holds could pour the capacity of all the wooden craft today building upon the Kennebec and still have ample cargo room remaining—rose high upon the river-bank. One was the Maine—first of a great fleet of standardized vessels each 400 feet in length and of 3,200 tons burden. And close beside it in the race for completion was the second of the fleet, yet unnamed. About their great masses of steel and staging eleven hundred men were working—with the most modern appliances known to shipbuilding. And the sharp staccato of the riveters was the song that had awakened Bath and made its narrow streets course with a human activity they had not known in two long generations.

Steel, The Magic Word

Steel! Of course steel. How blind we have been in our sentiments and our traditions. We have learned through the magic of machinery and the very human science of modern efficiency to build as fine steel bridges as any other land may ever hope to build—locomotives, cars, even battleships. We have gone farther in the evolution of the steel building than any other nation. And yet we have wondered why there was not in this generation any group of men who were willing to fashion patiently with their own hands wooden clipper ships, after the way of their fathers or their grandfathers. We might as well ask why the Baldwin Locomotive Works could not return to the making of stage-coaches.

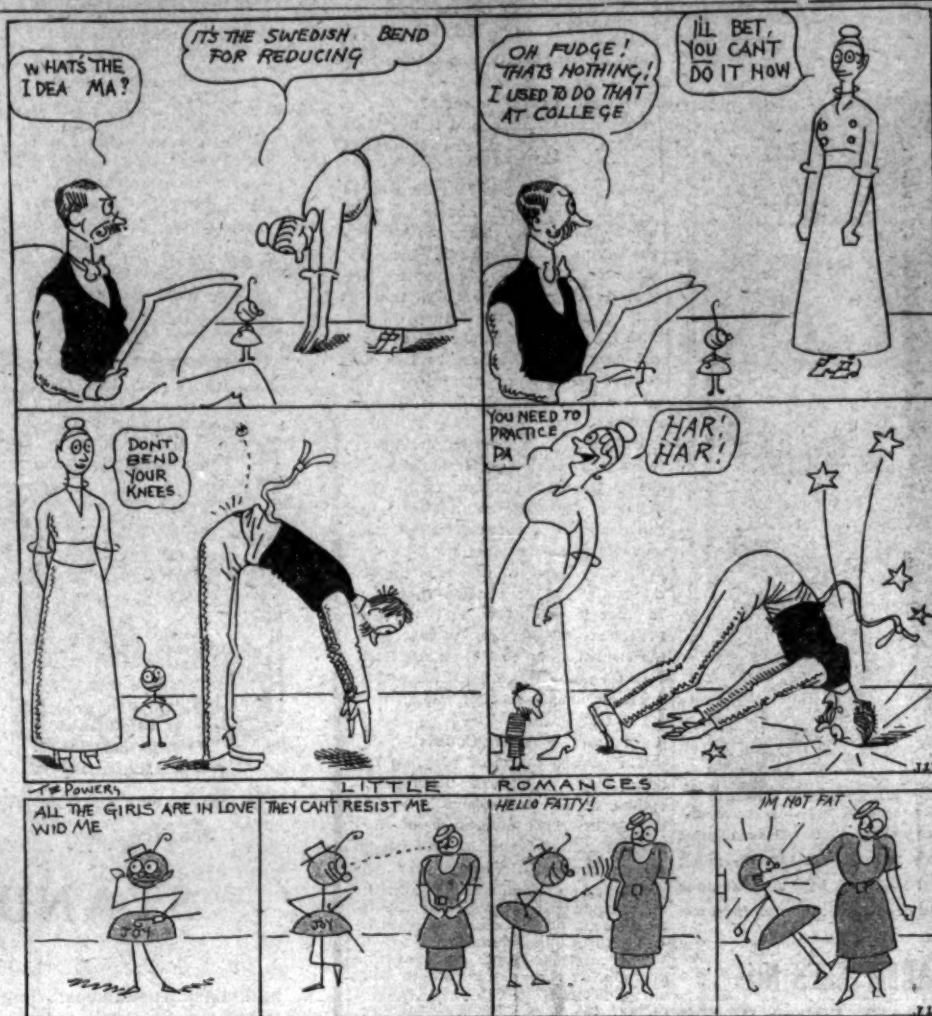
It was to the superintendent of the old Sewall yard there at Bath that I confessed the thrill that the building "You ought to see it being done on a really big scale," was his casual reply. "You ought to go down to the Delaware."

The American Clyde

The Delaware, of course—our American Clyde. To it I went at once—and was not disappointed. For more than thirty miles—from the northern portion of Philadelphia in the well below Wilmington—the once quiet, peaceful Delaware now engaged in ceaseless activity both day and night. In this thirty-mile stretch there is today more building of ships than at any other point in the world—not even excepting that Clyde which flows down past Glasgow and so on out of Scotland. A dozen great concerns—long-established ones, such as the New York Ship-Building Company, William Cramp & Sons, Harlan & Hollingsworth, Pusey & Jones—are vying with one another and with newer comers, such as the Pennsylvania, the Chester, and the Sun Ship-Building Companies, in turning out new merchant ships.

In fact, in the immediate neighborhood of Philadelphia there are today almost a full hundred ships, together representing more than 550,000 tons of merchant shipping either on the ways or soon to be started. They range in size from 250 tons to 12,500 tons cargo capacity, and more than half of them were designed to be placed under foreign registry when

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



completed. But of that, more in a moment.

A 9,000-Ton Ship A Day

The yard to which I was finally admitted, after a very rigorous examination and an absolute barring of my camera, has twenty-nine merchant ships under construction—in dead weight running from 4,000 to 12,500 tons each. It is a genuinely tremendous plant. But I was chiefly interested in it because of the statement that it had made to the United States Shipping Board. It had heard that an ironmaster up in northeastern Pennsylvania, who has been a real genius in the construction of both guns and armaments, had promised to deliver one hundred 10,000-ton standardized cargo ships within sixteen months. The ironmaster in actual fact is already turning nearly a ship a week out of his waterside yard over in New England.

"I think that we can do a little better than that," then said the guiding genius of this big shipyard upon the Delaware. Six months after contracts are signed we can deliver the first 9,000-ton pattern steamer; thereafter we can deliver an exactly similar ship each twenty-four hours, for an indefinite period."

Here within sight of Philadelphia itself greater ships than the Maine were being fabricated, and under cover. Work upon them went forward in every sort of weather at every season of the year. There were five of these great houses over the launchways, side by side, and beyond them workmen were preparing foundations for other structures of the same sort.

These waterside houses, or erection ships—the fifth was built over a ship or wet-dock—are joined in turn to various plate-and-shape and punch-shops. These are flanked by a great room, which serves at its one end as a machine-shop and at the other as a boiler-shop. This room is the most truly regal apartment I have ever entered.

A Ship Factory

When one stands upon a high-steel balcony at one end, one faces a room two hundred feet in width, one hundred and fifty feet in height, and nearly two thousand feet in length. You might place within it three Madison Square Gardens set end to end like trolley-cars and nearly have room for a fourth. In it one might launch a multi-sea aeroplane and fly at ease beneath the dusty rafters of the ceiling.

From steel plate to rounded shape, from crude channel-bar to accurately molded rib or post—so begins the ship to take a definite form. Upon the broad floor of the big molding-room, full-size measurements may be made of the details of an eight-hundred-

foot vessel, from the templates and the patterns which show not only the exact size and conformation of each hull-plate, but the exact placing of each rivet-hole, down to the minutest fraction of an inch. And while the plates themselves are being cut and molded and punched, men out in one of the great erecting-shops that rise over the launchways are preparing to lay the keel.

In a little while keel and ribs will be set, plates and bulkheads put in; the engine-builders and fitters beginning their work, painters covering the red sizing coats with the dull, invisible gray that is so fashionable among merchant ships this season. Then, in a little longer time, the ship goes slipping down the ways—through the great opened door, which is 150 feet high and 150 feet wide, and out into the water. A few more weeks and she is ready for her maiden voyage.

"How quickly have you done it," you ask.

"In four months and three days from the day we began to lay the keel we have finished and delivered a 10,000-ton steel steamer and watched her start across the river for her first cargo."

Up in the Great Lakes they have done even better. In ninety days from the hour that the ways were begun, a steamer nearly 600 feet in length and of 10,000 tons burden has been built, launched, fitted, and set upon her maiden voyage. But this was a vessel of entirely standardized type, which means that there was no need for making either new drawings or patterns or molds.

U. S. Outdoing Japan

As this is being written, the Shipping Board is beginning to let contracts for the building of its great new fleet of merchant ships—just how great no one now knows, although it is believed that the United States should be able to put into water, both through the efforts of the Board and of private enterprises, nearly 6,000,000 tons of new bottoms during the next two years—a tonnage equal to about one-quarter of the British merchant marine and far larger than the marine which Japan is building and boasting of so proudly. Not only are many new shipyards to be established upon our coasts, but the present plants are to be greatly expanded and worked to an even greater efficiency.

The first step is to substitute the completely standardized ship—either of wood or of steel—for the completely or partially specialized ship. With great ships standardized—ready-made, if you please—the strain upon the mold and drafting-rooms will cease at once. Patterns and templates will then be made in aluminum or iron; can be used almost innumerable times; and the work of all the yards greatly expedited.

And if additional launchways are built, shops and forge and foundry facilities can be made to keep pace with them—by the rather simple expedient of keeping these last factors of shipbuilding going with more shifts and longer hours than the erecting forces, which can work far better under daylight than under artificial light.

The next step will be the commandeering of ships. By this I mean not only the seizure of the Interped German and Austrian vessels in our harbors, for this has already been done. I mean the commandeering of vessels in all our shipyards; not only those for American interests but particularly those being built for alien nations, even though they be our Allies. In this way we can ensure their ready use under the Stars and Stripes and the addition of much unexpected tonnage to the rapidly

growing rearmament American merchant marine.

The Labor Problem

The third and most important step is the recruiting of labor. The big steel shipyards, also, are suffering from a shortage of workmen in nearly every phase of their activities. The men who could build steel ships, even as recently as fifteen or twenty years ago, seem to have disappeared rapidly. Remember that gradually the business of shipbuilding dwindled until the light of its existence was barely a flicker. At the beginning of the war but forty thousand trained men were available for all of our shipyards. Today this number has been increased to sixty thousand.

But to carry out any extensive plan such as that which the United States Shipping Board has suggested is going to require nearly 150,000 artisans for the building of steel ships alone. And, as we have already said, the Board is also committed to a fairly extensive plan for the building of wooden ships as a stop-gap before the steel ships can begin to come in wholesale quantities and as carriers to supplement the larger and perhaps the more permanent craft. These wooden ships will also require a large additional number of workmen—new workmen by thousands and tens of thousands.

When I asked the veteran builder

of wooden ships down in Maine if house-carpenters, millwrights, trained wood-workers generally could be adapted to the construction of vessels, he replied that he did not see how it could be done. But the man in charge of the destinies of what is perhaps the biggest of our yards upon the Delaware said that he was willing to take a try at bridge-builders and the men who put up the steel frames for our skyscrapers.

"It will take us three months to make a ship-riveter, a chipper, or a calker from a man who has at least an ordinary knowledge of ironworking tools—six months to make these men fairly expert at our trades," said he. "In the same way we can make house-carpenters into ship-carpenters—the men who lay and caulk the decks and build the wooden cabins and superstructures—in about the same time. And we are willing to take a try at them—even if we have to open a special school to do this work."

Such is the sturdy spirit of our American Clyde. If America gains nothing else material in this great war, she will have achieved a genuine permanent craft. These wooden ships will also require a large additional number of workmen—new workmen by thousands and tens of thousands. When I asked the veteran builder

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician's knowledge of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria. Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results." W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

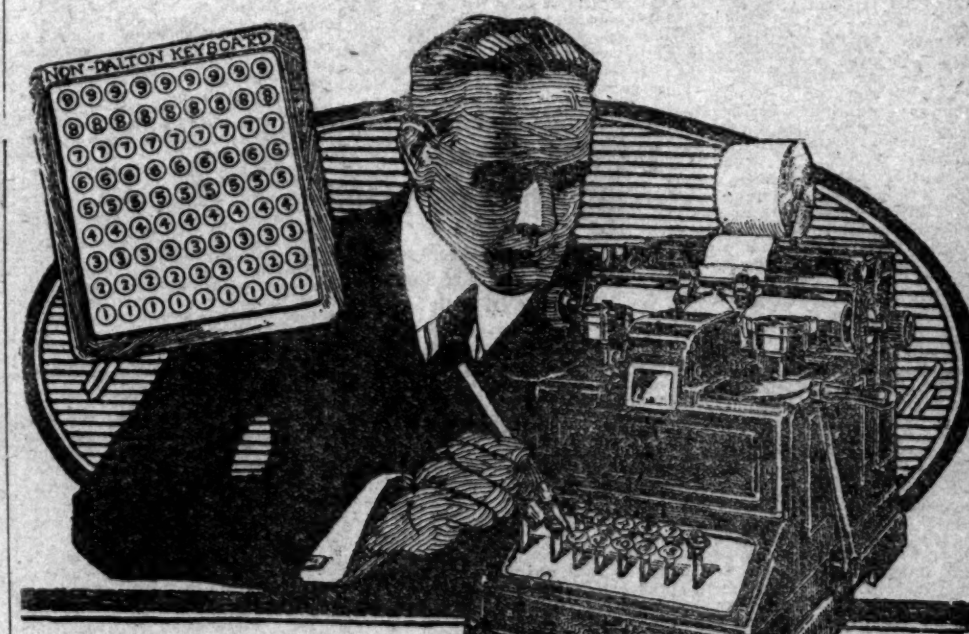
"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments." F. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them. But I know the name of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine." N. B. STERN, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY



Take your Pencil

—touch the proper keys to represent the number 95,368,471 on the non-Dalton keyboard shown above and then on the 10-key DALTON. Which is easier? Which is quicker?

The DALTON Adding Machine

has but 10 keys—71 less than other keyboards—71 keys that only serve to confuse the operator. And the DALTON with 10 keys will do all and more than the complex multiple keyboard machine.

To appreciate the marvelous versatility of the DALTON—how it adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides—you must see it work or get our literature. Call at our salesroom and see the DALTON demonstrated.

MUSTARD & CO.

AGENTS

22 Museum Road

Shanghai



FOR FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY DRINK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue & restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

In 3 sizes, 1/5, 2/5 & 11/5 (in England.)

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

SPORTS-- Latest News of Athletic World-- GOSSIP

BROOKLYN TAKES THIRD GAME FROM SHANGHAI

Blanks Landsmen 3 To 0 In 7 Innings; 'Rosie' And Tinkham Duel Today

Brooklyn made it three straight over Shanghai yesterday by blanking the landsmen, 3 to 0, in a seven inning game.

Shanghai threatened to score once or twice but the luck was breaking the other way and only two men got as far as third base. Hyton was pitching tighter ball than on his first appearance and got errorless support from his mates. He was hit six times and two of them were of the scratch variety. Nobody walked and he fanned half a dozen. Porterfield was nipped for an equal number of hits, Gage and Sellers pooling triples and walked two men.

The losers' best chance came in the fourth, before the sailors had scored and when three hits in succession, by Woods, Bills and Wilhoit, had filled the bases. Maloney slapped one to the pitcher and on the ensuing play there was a lousy argument with the umpires. Hyton got the ball to all appearances simultaneously as it touched the ground and fired it home. Sellers stood on the plate and didn't attempt to touch Woods as he came in, an unnecessary play in a force out. Maloney, thinking the ball had been caught, by jostled to the bench.

Umpire Chapman ruled that the ball was scooped on the bound and that Woods was out and Maloney, who sprinted over to first, was safe. After considerable discussion the teams went back to work. There were still three on but with two gone Bristol was an easy out. Shanghai never threatened afterward though Bills got as far as second.

Brooklyn got their first run in that same inning. Gage uncorked a triple after Deal was out on a fast play to first by Maloney. Maloney almost caught Gage at third but he was safe on a close decision. Wilhoit put Hyton out unassisted. Haggerty laced the ball down to third and Maloney hobbled while Gage came in. Bills and Turner got Haggerty at second on Sellers' grounder for the third time. Porterfield struck out three in the fifth but began the sailors' sixth by walking Deal. He went down to the box slowly and stole second like a shot as soon as Gage stepped into the box, taking Bristol and Porterfield completely by surprise. Gage got a hit, but his appearance as a runner and nobody covered first. He also stole. Hyton lifted one to center and Woods dropped it after a hard try. Deal scoring and Gage going to third. "Dynamite" attempted to steal and Bristol shot him down to first. Gage's second hit sent the ball to the pitcher. Haggerty struck out and Sellers ripped off a triple, to right, but it was wasted as Flynn went out. Turner to Wilhoit.

Haggerty made two sparkling running catches during the game, coming in to the drawing card for the day's game between the Brooklyn and Shanghai and a big crowd is expected. The game is called for 2:30.

Yesterday's scores:

Shanghai	ab r h po a e
Turner, 2b	3 0 0 2 0
Woods, cf	3 0 1 0 1
Bills, ss	3 0 2 1 1
Wilhoit, 1b	3 0 1 8 0
Maloney, 3b	3 0 0 1 2
Bristol, c	3 0 1 4 2
Swift, rf	3 0 0 0 0
Tinkham, lf	3 0 1 1 0
Porterfield, p	3 0 0 0 2

Totals.....27 0 6 18 9 2
Brooklyn.....30 7 10 3 8
Day, 2b.....3 0 0 2 1 0
Hagerty, 1b.....3 0 1 8 1 0
Deal, 3b.....2 1 0 3 0
Gage, ss.....3 0 2 1 1 0
Hyton, p.....3 0 0 0 1 1
Haggerty, lf.....3 0 0 2 0 0
Sellers, c.....3 0 1 6 2 0
Flynn, rf.....3 0 1 0 0 0
Robertson, cf.....1 0 1 2 0 0
Totals.....24 3 6 21 9 1
By Innings:
Shanghai.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Brooklyn.....0 0 1 0 2 3 3
Three base hits—Gage, Sellers.
Stolen bases—Bills, Deal, Gage. Double play—Porterfield-Turner-Wilhoit.
Struck out by Hyton, 2; by Porterfield, 5. Bases on balls off Porterfield, 2.
Umpires—Chapman and Dunn.

Cricket

Public School Old Boys and Shanghai Recreation Club will play cricket on the latter's ground at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon. The following will represent the Public School:

E. J. Cooke (Capt.), J. Turner, C. E. Ollerodsen, F. Ollerodsen, A. V. White, T. Pearson, C. Madar, R. H. Puresell, A. J. Mooney, A. G. Remedios, C. Furman, A. G. Shirazee.

S.C.C. v. S.V.C. Team

The S.C.C. will play a combined team from "A" and "B" Companies and Machine Gunners, S.V.C., on the S.C.C. ground this afternoon at 2:15.

S.C.C. Team—S. J. Deeks (Capt.), E. G. B. Lever, H. Middleton, C. E. M. Thomson, F. W. Etheridge, Churchill Knight, A. H. Leslie, S. Y. Mills, Dr. Morris, E. G. Norman, C. C. Whitehead.

Reserve—G. C. Ross and G. C. Butland.

"A" and "B" Cos. and Machine Gunners—W. C. D. Turner (Capt.), D. H. Cooke, E. G. Barnes, W. C. G. Clifford, W. J. Haynes, W. J. Monk, L. H. Whisen, D. Campbell, C. S. Cheetham, S. Vine and G. M. Billings.

Reserve—J. E. Cameron.

George Gould Follows Brother's Example and Weds Suddenly



Twice within a week Mr. Dan Cupid's dart struck the Gould family, one of the richest and most influential in America, without any notice being given to the head of the Gould household. George Gould, Jr., it was this time, the first to be trapped by Mr. Dan being Kingdon Gould, who was married quietly to a New York artist at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York.

George Gould, Jr., who is shown in the photograph with his bride, was married quite as quietly as Kingdon, but in Philadelphia. Young Gould and Miss Laura M. Carter, of Ardara, N. J., went to the Quaker City and were married by a Methodist minister. The photograph was made at a recent garden party. It was at a similar function that the young people met.

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News-Brevities

Mr. W. K. Chan, Assistant Accountant of the Shanghai Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, left for Tientsin and Harbin for a month's holiday yesterday. Mr. Chan is expecting to offer his services to the Chinese government for the war.

A movement to encourage the increase of native products during the war was launched yesterday when the leading local civil and industrial authorities held a meeting at the Office of Commissioner Sah Fu-mou in response to instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. An investigation bureau will be established for the development of native industry as a result of the gathering.

A Chinese named Tsang Ki-pen was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday for having attempted with three others to commit an armed robbery in the home of a Cantonese named Wong at 190 North Szechuen Road Thursday night. The men were frightened away by a dog and one captured by the police. The case was remanded.

Woo Ping-tung, charged with having stolen \$365 in notes and dragon dollars from a place in Woochow was turned over to the city authorities.

The Chinese Red Cross Society yesterday held a staff meeting in response to the requests for relief for the sufferers from the floods on the Yangtze River. Mr. Shen Tun-ho, president of the association, will personally proceed to the North to direct relief work, taking with him funds, clothing and medicine for the cure of the diseases that generally follow a flood.

The Shanghai Land Office has notified the Senior Consul that no transfer of title deeds will be granted to German or Austrian subjects hereafter.

The interned Austrians, about sixty in number, were moved to the Ji Hui Woolen Factory yesterday. They were escorted on their way by a detachment of troops from the Arsenal.

Senior Magistrate Kuan Chung of the Mixed Court and Messrs. S. K. Chen and Yang Siao-tang, secretary and interpreter of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, will be decorated by the Japanese Emperor. Announcement of the honors was made yesterday by Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Consul-General for Japan. In a letter to Mr. Sah Fu-mou, the local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

The Bureau of Foreign Affairs has received a letter from the Acting Consul-General of Holland, complaining about the telegraph service between here and Peking. It is stated that the messages despatched from the Northern City by the Dutch Minister have been either censored or delayed in transmission. An explanation has been asked for.

TRAVELERS CHECKS

SELF-IDENTIFYING Travelers Checks have become popular with the American public simply because they are useful. To carry your funds in the shape of Travelers Checks means two things: First, safety—because each check requires your signature to make it good. Second, convenience—for Travelers Checks are as good as gold, no matter where you travel.

The Travelers Checks of Wells Fargo and Company are known and used throughout the civilized world. They are self-identifying. Wherever you go—to London, Calcutta, or some small American town—your Wells Fargo checks will be readily accepted for full face value by hotels, transportation companies and merchants in general. Your identification is easily established.

You sign your name on the checks when you buy them. Then, when you need cash or wish to pay a bill, you sign the check again, (counter-sign it) in the presence of the man who accepts it. Thus your signature identifies you.

Sold at Current Exchange Rates, premium \$0.50 per \$100.00



WELLS FARGO & Co.,
No. 3 Kiukiang Road,
(Corner Szechuen Road)
Telephone 4241.
OWEN WILLIAMS,
General agent.

by Commissioner Sah from the Shanghai Office.

The secretary of the closed German Club on the Bund has applied through the Dutch Consulate to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for the return of the private effects that he was not able to move out at the time of the sealing up. He has been ordered to make the application to the Mixed Court.

The Fire Brigade was called out twice in the middle of the afternoon yesterday. At half past three there was an alarm from North Chekiang and Haining Roads, but the cause was found to be smoke arising from a foundry where brass was being cast. An hour later a small quantity of tar began to burn in an alley at the rear of Boyes, Bassett and Co's. store at 85 Sanking Road. The blaze was extinguished, however, just as the firemen arrived.

Pleadings were ordered in the British Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. Skinner Turner, Acting Judge, in an action brought by Ma Sing-che, proprietor of the Mee Sing Hong, against Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. The claim was for the return of eight chests of Patna opium the property of the plaintiffs in possession of the defendants and covered by delivery orders. Messrs. H. Browett and J. Priestwood appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. D. McNeill for the defendants. The court made an order for pleading and on Mr. McNeill's application also made an order that the security deposited by the plaintiffs should be increased from \$250 to \$500.

Judgment in the case of the four

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SOAP

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Give LIFEBOUY SOAP a trial today for your health's sake.

LIFEBOUY SOAP has been proved to be a powerful disinfectant and exterminator of germs and microbes of disease.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
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WEATHER

Variable and moderate breezes along our coasts. Local thunderstorms in the South-Western districts. The typhoon of the Pacific progressed towards central Luzon. Bad weather on both sides of the Philippines.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 1, 1917

'Class Consciousness' in Russia
(New York Times, August 2)

THE old regime in Russia, by its incompetence, corruption, and treachery, united the body of the nation against it. Not merely the radical parties, but Octobrists and Cadets, men of the extreme Right, former Jew-baiters and leaders of the Black Hundreds, nobility and peasantry, the workmen and the middle class, could endure it no longer. It was overthrown, and a golden age of equality of rights was set up, on paper. Yet in a few weeks the political prescription of the middle class, "the bourgeoisie," that Marxian bugbear, began. Ministers who had dared and done much for free Russia, Miliukoff, Guchkoff, who had been the head of the War Industries Committee which organized the industries for the war, provided munitions, had to go, and other moderates had to follow them. Prince Lvoff, whose work as President of the Union of Zemstvos had been so fruitful, was driven out by the unreasonable course of some of his Socialist colleagues. He is a noble, to be sure, and a noble must be an exploiter of the peasants, as a "bourgeois" is of the proletariat.

This curious hatred of the middle class belongs to the Socialist dogma rigidly accepted, and it is a characteristic of the drilled doctrinaires of Socialism that a fact is not allowed to contradict a theory. In Germany, for example, the Marxian "iron law of wages," that the condition of the working classes under the capitalist system must constantly grow worse, was squarely contradicted by German industrial conditions, yet when Edward Bernstein attacked the orthodox Social Democrats, including August Bebel and Kautsky, thundered against the heretic, and he was beaten in the Dresden Convention of 1903. He was making concessions to the middle class, and that would never do. Social Democracy must keep its "class consciousness," its cornerstone.

Whatever may be said of the German Socialists, the majority of them have shown themselves ardent German nationalists and patriots during the war. The extreme branch of the Russian Socialists has brought Russia to the edge of ruin, and now, when the disasters on the Galician front call for the union of all Russians who do not wish their country to become again an economic and political dependency of Germany, when the Cabinet needs to be strengthened by the admission of Cadet Ministers, the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates and the Council of Peasants' Delegates pass a resolution declaring that an agreement with the bourgeois members of the Provisional Government is impossible unless it sticks to its program, the Socialist program, or reforms.

The old implacable Socialist doctrine above everything. A program is sacred. Nothing can be changed or postponed. There can be no compromise or concession, methods so successful and necessary in democratic States. Do these impracticables in Petrograd remember with what sapient finality Duma and Zemstvos were discarded a few weeks ago? Yet those obsolete institutions are to be represented in the Council.

We must be patient even with wrong-headed men, with mistaken men suddenly called to build a new political fabric and dazed by a liberty of whose ordered justice they have yet but a faint notion. But what is social reform, political reform, agrarian reform, now, when all Russia should be saving her existence, driving back the Germans, resisting servitude to its old masters? When national patriotism and unity of energetic effort are indispensable, too many of the Russian pupils of Marx are swelling with "class consciousness."

The revolutionaries and extremists of the elder day, such as Plekhanoff, the thinker whose theories are embodied in the Social Revolutionist Party; Catherine Breshkovskaya, "the grandmother

Worry And Blood Pressure As
Perilous Dangers To HealthBy William S. Sadler, M. D.
(From Collier's Weekly)

There are two great groups of diseases which, today, we are trying to overcome—functional and organic. Certain functional nervous diseases are accompanied by a great flock of symptoms, plus low blood pressure. Their victims describe themselves as "all in," yet are in no real danger—unless you count susceptibility to mental healing a danger.

By contrast, certain organic diseases, such as chronic Bright's disease, are sometimes quite largely symptomless. Increased blood pressure is the only usual warning, and that often comes too late. All around us people are dropping dead suddenly from arteriosclerosis and other organic diseases. Their end is described as sudden for the reason that it results from increased blood pressure, and, within certain limits, the higher your blood pressure goes the better you feel.

Normal blood pressure at the age of twenty-five is about 120. It goes up half a point for each added year of age, and at fifty it should be about 135. All blood pressure above 150 is abnormal, 160 should be looked into, 175 is serious, 190 very dangerous—small hemorrhages may be taking place in the brain.

In this article I want to speak of a certain phase of those serious diseases which are symptomless and yet dangerous to life. The causes of old-age diseases (a natural definition of those due to increased blood pressure) are, of course, various—drugs and alcohol among the chief—but I want to emphasize here just one: the mental state called worry. Worry sooner or later raises the blood pressure, and when that happens all that the doctors can prescribe will not serve to lower it. Something else is needed by the physician who would treat the case successfully. Let me illustrate.

I once had a woman patient with abnormal blood pressure—165. I had treated her for six weeks with no result, when she stopped coming. After a time her husband came in to pay my bill, and I asked him about her.

"Oh she's all right," he said. "Perfectly well; eats like a horse."

"Who cured her?" I asked, "and how?"

"No doctor," he replied. "She took six absent treatments."

"Mental healing?"

"Yes."

"Tell her to come in and see me."

"I don't think she will."

She did come, and I took her blood pressure—it was 122! She was certainly cured, but I couldn't figure out just how. Her case set me to thinking.

The Convict's Story

I had another patient, a worried city missionary, whose blood pressure was 165. She resented my efforts to dispel her fears for the subjects of her missionary work, and I made no progress toward curing her. One day I said to her: "Mrs. Blank, you are not getting any better—and I think I know why."

"Oh, yes, I am," she insisted. "I am improving right along."

"No," I said, "you're not. I'm going to stop giving you treatment and tell you a story. A simple-minded boy was once riding along the road on horseback, carrying a two-bushel sack of chopped feed on his shoulder. One of his friends saw him, and came out to halt him: 'Why don't you put that sack down on the horse and sit on it?'"

"Oh," said the boy, "I never thought of that—I thought if the horse is able to carry me, I ought to be willing to carry the sack! Now, you go home and think about that story. Come back in two weeks and tell me what you make of it."

The next day she called me on the telephone: "Hello, doctor! I want to come and see you—want to come right down." She did; and walked in on me perfectly calm—said she had slept all night, and had a fine appetite for breakfast. I took her blood pressure, and it was 127. Then she began to

of the Revolution"; Vera Zassulitch, appeal to all Russians to rally to the Provisional Government and rescue the Revolution and Russia. That is the voice of tried patriots who see all they labored and suffered for threatened with shameful ruin.

The need of a middle class, the growth of a middle class, in Russia, have been dwelt upon by many writers. The practical intelligence, the moderation, the balance, and good sense that distinguish that class are especially useful in Russia, where the worship of theory is extreme, and experience in workable free institutions meagre. What sort of a "free" country, what sort of a "republic," is that in which classes are privileged and disprivileged?

talk to me. "I was hurt," she said, "to have a doctor tell me there was something wrong with my religion. But you did set me to thinking, and I saw the point of your story. I read in it the advice to cast all our cares upon Him that is able to care for us; I saw the truth of His promise to give rest to all of them who are heavy laden!"

I got out my little book after she had gone and jotted this down: "Mrs. So-and-so; blood pressure 165 for seven weeks; got a new dip in religion; next morning, blood pressure 127." I was learning something; I didn't find in my medical books.

Not long afterward I went to my clinic, and ran across a man there wearing a worried expression and showing a blood pressure of 180. I studied over his case for a while, and then I said to him: "I want to talk with you; I want you to tell me what's on your mind."

"Oh," he said wearily, "I suppose they've been around and tipped you off. Well, I'll tell you the truth—I'm an ex-convict, and I can't hold a job; can't hold a job twenty-four hours. Somebody tips off the boss, and I'm fired."

"The police?" I said. "Now, if you're on the square, I think I know where you can get a job, and hold it. I'm going down to police headquarters and tell them I'm sponsor for you. Will you make good?"

You bet, he would! Then I took his blood pressure; it was down to 150. For three weeks at the clinic we had been treating him, but with no effect. Why? Simply because he was worrying over losing out on his chance to make good, and the fear of being arrested and sent back to prison as a victim of the theory of "once a criminal, always a criminal." My promise to stand between him and the police brought his blood pressure down to almost normal in five minutes.

Politics and Religion

About that same time I had a young man coming to see me who gave me a lot of anxiety. A fellow with ability, he was—all keyed up; used to tell me he had \$25 a week to spend, and he'd got the limit to get cured. I was getting ready to tackle him with my new theory, when he stopped coming. "I'll bet fifteen cents the mental healers have got hold of him!" I said. But I was wrong. Three weeks afterward I saw him standing on a box on a downtown corner preaching socialism. I waited until he was free, and went up to ask him what had happened.

"I've found a happy combination," he said. "Politics and religion combined."

If the polls had been open that day, after listening to that young fellow, I'd have voted for Debs! "Come up and see me," I said to the young fellow.

"All right," he said, "I'll be up and pay my bill."

"Never mind the bill," I told him. "I want your blood pressure." It was down, in three weeks, from 150 to 112. I was still learning.

There was the case of another young man, with a blood pressure of 160. After I had observed him for a while, the best guess I could make was that he was stealing money out of his father's business; and when he said he was planning to go to California, I thought sure I was right. So I said to him very seriously: "Listen, my boy. There is something wrong in your mind; if you don't get into a better mental state, going to California won't do you a bit of good. What is the trouble?"

"Trouble?" he said. "Is it as bad as that—does it show in my face?"

"No," I said, "but there is something on your mind."

"Yes," he admitted. "I have been ditched by my girl." Then he told me the story—a misunderstanding, like so many others. Before he left I got the name of the young woman and her address. "You come in and see me at ten o'clock tomorrow morning," I ordered.

"But, doctor," he said, "it's no use—you can't cure me."

"Maybe not," I said, "but you do as I tell you."

In ten minutes I had the girl on the telephone. "Miss So-and-so?"

"Yes."

"I'm Dr. Sadler. Did you know Mr. Blank has been sick?"

"No, doctor." I could tell she was alarmed. "What is the matter?"

Nothing serious, I hope.

"Well, I'm sorry to say it is; he is suffering from hyperarterial tension. I'd like to see you."

"I'll be right down!" he said.

"No, come to my office at ten o'clock tomorrow morning." Then I hung up.

Helping Out Cupid

Next morning at ten she was let into my back office. Then the young man arrived, by way of my front office. Just at the moment of their

(Continued on Page 7)

An Official Statement Of The
Situation in SwitzerlandManager Of Information Bureau Sets Forth Its Understanding
Of The Helvetian Republic's Difficulties

It has been shown that the Swiss imports from the United States have increased remarkably since the outbreak of the war, and as a result Switzerland has been accused of turning over the surplus to Germany. This assumption is, however, most unjust, for it must be remembered that the Helvetian Republic is at present unable to purchase on her former markets, which also included allied countries, and she was consequently obliged to turn to America for her needs and France has placed the Mediterranean port of Cette especially at her disposal. This very fact makes any further explanations unnecessary.

Then it has been openly suggested that the Alpine republic should give up her neutrality. This is but idle talk, of course, and excusable, because one cannot expect to be fully informed 3,000 miles away from the actual theater of war. The foolishness of such suggestions is moreover apparent through the fact that none of the European belligerents have ever made the suggestion that Switzerland should join them.

Switzerland is bound by the treaty of 1815 not to ally herself, in case of war, with either side. In return her neighbors guaranteed on their part to respect Swiss territory, stipulating that Switzerland herself defend it against all comers. And as Switzerland in her true democratic spirit regards a treaty as a "binding contract" in the full sense of the word and not as a "scrap of paper," she cannot, in honor bound to this agreement, but watch on all sides of her frontier against any possible attempt, from whatever quarter it might come, to violate her territory for the sake of attacking the enemy from the flank. If one of her neighbors should succeed in setting foot on her soil Switzerland would unavoidably become the battlefield of Europe.

Switzerland, as you know, is the champion of democracy and liberty which she heroically defended ever since 1291, and it would be unfair to question her good faith in this struggle. For 626 years she has been able to maintain her integrity, and her efficiently trained soldiers would without doubt give a noteworthy account of themselves again if Helvetian territory should be violated, but hardly would they be able to repulse the overwhelming forces which would then from all sides invade the country.

Does it not occur to you that the fate of Switzerland would be sealed beforehand, that she would be doomed to devastation and destruction no matter how victoriously the struggle would finally end for her? And to prevent this misery and for the benefit of all belligerents Switzerland's soldiers have for three years vigilantly guarded the frontiers at a cost of \$116,000,000; making \$30 per capita on her population of 3,800,000. During this period of three years, when a wave of unprecedented prosperity swept over the United States, the European neutrals have made enormous sacrifices and have had to overcome untold hardships, almost equalling those of the belligerents, just in order to maintain their neutrality.

Switzerland is practically a help-

less neutral, and she is scrupulously neutral as declared in No. 60 of the Bulletin of the "Alliance Francaise," published in Paris, where we read: "And she [Switzerland] has ever endeavored to be strictly neutral. Switzerland is one of the countries in the world who has pushed neutrality to the extreme limit, even restricting liberties which seemed most assured in a democratic confederation."

Switzerland claims the right to live and work, and this will have to be granted to her. Indeed, she wants to live and work not only for herself but for humanity's sake, as she has the conviction that she is called to fulfill a great mission during and perhaps immediately after this war.

The European belligerents are rejoicing over the existence of Switzerland as a buffer State through which they can find, get into communication with and feed their men held captive in enemy countries. I do not wish to dwell upon the magnanimous charitable activities of Switzerland on behalf of all war sufferers, military and civilian. The Swiss perform the role of Good Samaritans as a matter of fact, and they recognize no distinction of nationality in this Christian duty. And if Uncle Sam should at any time need the tender care of Mother Helvetia for his wounded boys from the trenches they would find in the peaceful isolation of Switzerland haven of refuge.

Recent despatches hinted at Swiss spies working in America in the interest of the Central Powers. It may be said that Switzerland herself is overrun with spies of every nationality, and the Government has always kept a sharp lookout for such individuals, who are dealt with severely. That Swiss in America should spy directly or indirectly for the enemy of the United States I cannot believe, for I consider my countrymen too democratic and above any suspicion of doing such baseless work. If, however, such a case should be detected, let the authorities deal with it according to law, no matter what the punishment may be, but do not, for the possible deeds of one or a few unscrupulous individuals, accuse a whole friendly nation. Every country counts among its population some traitors; but this should not be used as a reflection on the nation generally, which regrets such incidents very deeply.

We Swiss appeal to the fairness of the American people and its press. We ask them to bear in mind the difficult position of a neutral placed like Switzerland, and we beg of them not to lose sight of their exalted ideals in this instance and to judge calmly between right and wrong. We cannot believe that America, Switzerland's great sister republic, is now, as a belligerent, losing her regard for Europe's oldest democracy, and we confidently hope that the Americans, while fulfilling their noble mission, will still retain feeling of close friendship for this little, helpless neutral, who has done nothing to forfeit it.

F. Dossbach,
Manager, Official Information
Bureau of Switzerland.

Bulgaria's Support Of Berlin's Plans

All Parties, Including The Socialists, Solidly Behind Tsar
Ferdinand And The German ProgramBy Voyslav M. Yovanovitch
(Professor in the University of Belgrade, in The New York Times)

The excellent leading article "What Bulgaria Wants," which you published in your issue of July 23, needs neither contradiction nor the slightest correction. It is a real pleasure for us Servians (who, having been condemned during twelve centuries to be Bulgarians' neighbors, and who must know them) to observe that America from the very beginning of the war is not going to repeat the blunder our European allies paid so dearly for, after having disregarded our warnings. It is a matter of common knowledge to those (unfortunately not numerous) who have closely studied the political situation in the Balkans during the last four years that Bulgaria, as you say justly, "by means of the alliance with Germany and Austria hopes or has hoped to be the chief power economically and politically in the Balkans."

In spite of the eloquence of your article I believe, therefore, that there will be a certain amount of interest in supplementing it with some details not so much for your information as for that portion of American public opinion which is still inclined to believe in the possibility of a separate peace with the Bulgarian nation, which they imagine to be an innocent victim of their foreign King and of their bad

Government, who enticed them into the war against their will.

1. Bulgaria joined the Central Powers in October, 1915. Her resolution to attack Serbia was not a hasty resolution made in an excess of excitement which she may later repent. Her resolution was being deliberately planned during fifteen months prior to her entrance into the war. Indeed, Bulgaria's crime was premeditated.

2. It is not exactly true that Bulgaria attacked Serbia solely with the aim to "liberate" their "brethren" in Macedonia. Their ultimate aim was the crushing of Serbia as a whole and the establishing of a powerful Bulgarian Tsardom, which would rule "between three seas." During Bulgaria's neutrality Serbia had proved her goodwill by offering to settle amicably with her all pending questions, having, in April, 1915, on advice from France, Russia, and Great Britain, consented to give up to Bulgaria a large part of Servian Macedonia, even Monastir. The Government of Sofia refused to discuss the Servian overtures.

3. From the beginning of the war until today the Bulgarian Parliament sat regularly. It voted all war credits asked by the Government. All political parties, without exception, orthodox Socialists included, voted their confidence in Radoslavoff.

4. The Bulgarian Socialists have

been, and still are, in the direct service of the Government of "Tsar" Ferdinand. Their delegates for the Stockholm conference before leaving Bulgaria received instruction from the Ministers. The Sofia paper, Balkanska Poshta, announced in its issue of April 25 that "Yanko Salazoff, leader of the Socialist Party, had conferred for two hours with the Prime Minister, Radoslavoff, before he left for Stockholm." The same paper on May 3 published a statement to the effect that "the Prime Minister, M. Radoslavoff and the Minister for Education, M. Pesheff, had yesterday an interview at the Sofia railroad station with the second group of representatives of Bulgarian socialism who left for Stockholm."

5. With regard to the relations between the Bulgarian Governmental Socialists and their friends in Berlin, may I be allowed to quote from Narod (the official organ of the Bulgarian Socialist Party) a telegram from Berlin published in its issue of May 12 announcing the arrival in that town of the Bulgarian delegation on their journey to Stockholm:

"Our delegation had in the Reichstag Building two meetings with the Central Committee of the German

Socialist-Democratic Party. Afterward we had a meeting with the fraction of independent Socialists, discussing the program of the Stockholm Congress, and especially the Balkan question. Bulgarian delegates have presented their viewpoint, which was accepted with approval."

And the Narod adds this commentary: "For us Bulgarian Socialists it is highly important that the point of view of our delegation has been approved by our Berlin comrades."

Of course there is no more mystery for anybody, and a mistake is impossible. The whole of Bulgaria is actually at war against us, the Allies; her King and her army, her Ministers and her Parliament, her fourteen political parties, and her Socialists, too. They are on the German side, all of them, not only because they believed and believe the victory will be a German one, but also, and chiefly, because their criminal ambitions have a deep root in their national character and their national education. There is only one way to rid them, "the Prussians of the Balkans," of their ambition and make them no more dangerous for the world's peace, namely, to beat them in the field.

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Bringing Up Father



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Trout And Lobster



Recipes Worth Trying

By A Fisherman

It has astonished me to learn how few anglers have used this recipe. Usually in the woods, and even in stories of angling adventures, it is trout "fried" for breakfast, dinner and supper. Sometimes after weeks this long continued diet falls. If you want a really good change, you should put the pot over the camp fire with plenty of salt in the water, and bring the water to a boil; then put in a trout of one pound or one and a half pounds. Boil it until the flesh peels from the bone

easily, which will be from eighteen to twenty-five minutes. Serve with the simplest sauce or seasoning, salt, pepper and butter, and then decide whether you ever ate any salmon half so good.

But lobsters! Many years ago I used to stop at a lobster stand in Boston on my way home, pick out a fine lively kicker, have the man put it in the hot water, put the boiled product in a bag, pay him a nickel or a dime and go on my way rejoicing. There were lobster stands on the streets of Boston in those days,

similar to the peanut stands of today.

One day in Portland four of us, temporarily living at a summer hotel, found ourselves upon a lobster wharf. Large numbers of the crustaceans were being transferred merrily from the lobster boats into an enormous iron boiler on the wharf. We were to take some of the lobster to the hotel. We ordered \$2 worth. They made two enormous bundles, each requiring the efforts of two men to carry it comfortably. Those were the days before the Broadway chorus girls had begun their efforts to send the price skyward.

But boil lobsters? Never, if you are in your own home where you have all the machinery to treat these delicious gifts of the gods as they deserve to be treated. Procure the largest lobster obtainable. Contrary to general opinion, the larger they are the sweeter and juicier their meat, and curiously enough, are as tender as their great-grandchildren. Do not allow them to be profaned by the touch of a hired cook. Steam them yourself. Take a double fish boiler, put under the movable bottom two or three small dishes to raise it an inch or so above the fixed bottom. Have the water an inch deep and put in a few handfuls of salt. The water should not touch the lobster.

When the steam rises profusely put in the crustacean, place a flatiron or two on the cover that the steam may not escape, and leave him there for from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, depending upon the size of the lobster. Fifteen minutes for one of five or six pounds.

Then comes a most important part of the operation. Remove the lobster from the boiler immediately and put

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him under a stream of cold water for a few minutes, and then transfer him to the top of a cake of ice. Otherwise the lobster will keep on cooking and drying until he is as dry as a chip. But if this method is followed, when the lobster is cold the juice will fairly spurt from him when the knife is inserted.

Many years ago, in the days when I began acquiring the taste for lobsters, I had placed in front of me some lobster a la Newburg. Where? That is the only detail I have forgotten. Maybe it was in the chop house of good old Billy Park, who made Boston famous with his robust, musty ale, broiled lobster, Yorkshire pudding, and game of all kinds when in season. The point was that I had never eaten such delicious Newburg, nor have I ever eaten anything like it since, except when the same recipe has been followed. At the time I asked the chef to give the recipe to me, and I have passed it along to many friends ever since.

After the lobster has been steamed—not boiled—it is cut into fairly large pieces. In removing the meat from the shell be sure that not a particle of the fat or a drop of the juices escapes. To the fat and the juices add the yolks of two or more hard-boiled eggs, the number of yolks depending upon the amount of meat. Then a lump of butter half the size of a tea cup; two tablespoonsful of

flour, half a pint of cream or more. In assembling these ingredients, first with a spoon mix thoroughly eggs, butter and fat until they form a paste; add the cream and gradually stir in the flour. Season with salt and paprika. Place with the lobster meat in the chafing dish and cook. The "gravy" should not be too thick after the flour in the paste is thoroughly cooked. The consistency may be regulated by the amount of cream and flour used.

Last, and perhaps most important of all, after the dish is ready to serve, and when the flame has been extinguished, season with Madeira wine, not sherry. Do not pour it in unmeasured, but use a tablespoon. Upon the amount of Madeira used depends largely the success of the Newburg. Just enough gives it a delicious flavor; too much gives it a strong taste of the wine, which may be better taken in a wine glass. If one is looking for "more Madeira," start with one tablespoonful and then ask the guest with the most artistic taste to try it out and suggest how much more wine may be needed. If any more, add it gradually.

If the operation has been successful, thank with me the chef who first initiated me into the secret of this recipe perhaps forty years ago; if not a success, necessarily it must be your own fault.

All Over The World

Finding things is one of the purest of earthly joys, in the opinion of Mr. E. V. Lucas. This reflection came to him as he stopped to pick up a sixpence in a third-class railway compartment. Even Mr. Rockefeller, he thought, would not have been so moved had he stumbled on that treasure. "To be given these things," says Mr. Lucas, "is not comparable. The event is complicated (and therefore shorn of its glory) by the second person, since the gift must be given. But, suddenly dropping one's eyes, to be aware of a coin—that is sheer rapture."

Could there be a lower trick, continues Mr. Lucas, than to trifle with this pure joy of finding things? Some years ago, he says, a wag named a bad but plausible sovereign to the floor of a popular bohemian resort in London and waited events. "The discoverer would look swiftly and stealthily around, and then gradually he would get nearer and nearer until he was able at last to place one foot on it. The next move was to drop his handkerchief, the idea being to pick up both that and the sovereign together. Such explosions of laughter as followed upon his failure to do so can, I am informed, rarely have been heard. Can you conceive of a more implausible hoax? But I should like to have seen it."

Douglas Fairbanks, the movie comedian, at the Catalina Islands recently. He took with him, on a trip to the islands in his own yacht, a small dog that had been used in many scenes in his new play, "The Optimist." At Catalina the animal disappeared. The film company was able to find neither the dog nor a duplicate of him, and all the scenes had to be retaken with another animal.

Live stock, an agricultural exchange asserts, will not eat rhubarb leaves, which are unwholesome as food for man or beast, though the stalks are harmless. But cattle and horses are fond of the leaves of the wild cherry, and these, especially if eaten when they are wilted, often cause illness to animals. The warning, it is said, seems to favor the formation or activity of prussic acid, a trace of which exists in the foliage and stones of the cherry.

"Six Dollars for Six Hours" is said to be the slogan of the striking copper miners at Butte, Montana. Incidentally, it may be remarked that the once prosperous gold mining camp at Cripple Creek, Colorado, shows signs of depopulation. "We gold mine owners," a resident of Cripple Creek recently said, "can't afford to pay the wages the copper miners are getting, and so our labor is leaving us."

"Quit? They never quit!" These were the words of a boatswain who had just put a naval apprentice to a very severe test and had been asked if he expected the boy to quit. The boatswain had a crew of boys all fresh from the training school and he resolved to try them out. He told them that one of them would have to stay on the raft on which the target was placed, to count the shots. "It's dangerous work, boys. The man going may not come back. I'll let you draw lots for the job." The boy that drew

the short slip, as related in Collier's, prayed silently a moment. Then he fished a stub pencil out of his pocket and asked, "Can I have a sheet of paper, sir?" "What for?" "I'd like, sir, to write a note to my mother before I go." But he was ready to go to his death. It is that old-time spirit that will win this war.

Thomas Jefferson feared that this country might become a prey to the abuses of hereditary privilege. In "Lighthouses and Lightships," by George R. Putnam, it is stated that President Jefferson wrote the following indorsement on a recommendation that a certain Jared Hand should be appointed as keeper of Montauk Point light, to succeed his father: "I have constantly refused to give

in this method of making officers hereditary. Whenever this one becomes actually vacant, the claims of Jared Hand may be considered with those of other competitors.

Thomas Jefferson.

The quality in Irish character that enables the Irishman readily to forgive his enemies is well hit off in this paragraph from the Chicago Tribune: "My Irish gardener asked: 'Did Arthur Balfour come to Chicago with General Jeffery? There is a fine old man! I would like to see him again and shake his hand.' 'Did you know him?' I asked. 'Sure and didn't I help rotten-egg him in Manchester twenty-six years ago last May Day!'"

Worry And Blood Pressure As
Perilous Dangers To Health

(Continued from Page 6)

meeting I happened to have business elsewhere. I played Cupid for several minutes, then got impatient and went rap! rap! on the door. I opened the door, and there they stood holding hands, looking at each other just the way I hoped they would be.

I got the best possible pay for that cure—heartfelt thanks from both. The young fellow said he thought there would be no need of going to California; and they started to leave. "Hold on a minute," I said to him. "I want to take your blood pressure." I took him back into my office, and my test showed that it was down to 125—after holding at from 150 to 155 for four weeks. So my education went on. I could tell you of other cases—one that struck pretty close to home, when a man very dear to me refused to believe me when I told him that if

he went on living at the pressure he showed his days would be brief.

High blood pressure belongs to a group of old-age diseases—Bright's disease, arteriosclerosis, heart failure, apoplexy, and paralysis. People naturally die of them at seventy to eighty years of age. If they fall victims at an earlier age, there is something wrong. What is wrong? Why do people die prematurely? I believe it is because we fail to search for and find the symptoms of these organic diseases. There is no question at all that if we can discover the right agent to fight the toxins that live in the colon, or large bowel, the average man and woman should live to be at least a hundred. The American people are going to take death prevention more seriously than they do now. Some day when men and women die under fifty years of age a coroner's inquest will be called to determine the cause of their untimely demise.

THE CORRECT TIME

Have you got the correct time?

MOST PROBABLY NOT,

BUT

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

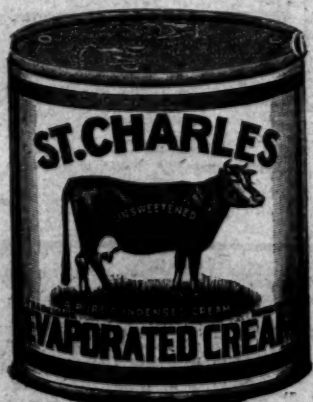
HAVE THE CORRECT TIME

They receive it twice daily by wireless and set

their clocks accordingly.

You wouldn't think of drinking unboiled water;
Are you as careful about the milk you drink?

Many cases of sickness in Shanghai—sickness which sometimes has
a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.



ST. CHARLES
Evaporated Cream

comes from healthy cows, raised under expert supervision. It is
just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed.

AGENTS FOR CHINA

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY

Dr. John Goddard
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Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses

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Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.
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"Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a
"Mirror-like" SurfaceFalconite Enamel is representative of all
that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour Snow White

Surface Brilliant and Mirror-like

Consistency Slightly thicker than good body
Varnish but flowing as freely and
setting with the same even
brilliance.Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows
neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic,
durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

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SHANGHAI

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$550 S.
Chartered	\$64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 6.30
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 100
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yantai	\$185
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$133
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 300 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	108s. 6d. B.
"Shell"	ex all
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18 S.
Shanghai Tug (i)	Tls. 46 1/2
Kochien	Tls. 34
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Rau	\$2.60 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$113 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 68 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84
China Land	Tls. 75 S.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 3
Wellington Land	\$9 B.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
Ewo	Tls. 102 1/2 S.
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 90
International	Tls. 90
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Leow-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 128 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Yangtsepo	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tle.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$96
Green Island	Tls. 7 B.
Langkai	Tls. 13 S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$45 B.
Lewellyn	\$100
Lane, Crawford	\$35
Moutrie	\$38
Watson	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawab	Tls. 30 1/2 B.
Batu Anan 1913	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2
Dominion	Tls. 10
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 19
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 2 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 7
Kroewok Java	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9 S.
Permatang	Tls. 3 1/2
Rajah	Tls. 1.10
Ramsay	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekoo	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Sensawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80 S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.00
Sungai Duri	Tls. 1.55
Sungai Mangis	Tls. 1.15
Sungai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Swiping	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Tebong	Tls. 18 1/2 S.
Uluab	Tls. 2 1/2
Uluab	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	\$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21 B.
Home Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 78 S.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 200
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 200

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
entire under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 31, 1917.	
Money and Bullion	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls. 92
6 108 1/2 = Tls. 92	
6 72.7 = Mex. \$1.26	
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.375
Bar Silver	1890
Copper Cash	1890
Sovereigns	
Buying rate @ 4/6 1/2 = Tls. 4.40	
6 m-s. exch. @ 72.7 = Mex. \$6.05	
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	1.6
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	46d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange of Shanghai 60 d-s.	62 1/2
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. \$ 47.63
Consols	1
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 4/6 1/2
London Demand	4/6 1/2
India (nominal)	T.T. 319
Paris	T.T. 62 1/2
Paris Demand	62 1/2
New York	T.T. 103
New York Demand	103 1/2
Hongkong (nominal)	T.T. 68
Japan	T.T. 471
Batavia	T.T. 256 1/2
Banks Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 4/8 1/2
London	4 m-s. Doey. 4/8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 4/8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Doey. 4/8 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 44 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 111 1/2
Customs House Exchange Rates For August	
Hk. Tls. 4.63 @ 3/10 1/2	£1
" 1 @ 53 1/2 = France	5.94
" 1 No quotation Market	4.85
" 0.97 @ 93 1/2 Gold	31
" 1 @ 55 1/2 Yen	2.00
" 1 @ 15 Rupees	2.25
" 1 @ 48 1/2 Roubles	\$5.5
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex.	\$1.50
† Nominal.	

Stock Exchange

Transactions	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Shanghai, August 31, 1917.	
Official	Shanghai Klebang Tls. 0.80

COTTON MARKET

London, August 30.—Today's cotton prices were:	
Mid-American Spot	18.25d.
August-September	16.92d.
October-November	16.20d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, August 30.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of Reserves to Liabilities is 18 per cent.	
Bank of England rate of Discount:	5 1/2 %

BAR SILVER

London, August 29.—Today's silver prices were:	
Bar Silver Spot	45 1/2d. Scanty supplies, firm.
Previous Quotation, London, August 28:	
Bar Silver Spot	45d. firm.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The outputs of crude oil for August 29 and 30 were 76 tons each day."

MAKE YOUR WILL
and
INSURE YOUR LIFE.

Send today for Prospectus to the
China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
10 Canton Road, SHANGHAI.

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

RUSSIA IS OPPOSED
TO POPE-MADE PEACE

It Does Not Conform With Democracy's Aims, Says Ambassador Bakhmetiev

New York, August 30.—Mr. Boris Bakhmetiev, Russian Ambassador to Washington has issued a declaration in regard to the Pope's peace proposals. His statement is supposed to have been made under instructions from the Provisional Government in Petrograd. The Ambassador rejects the Pope's proposals, saying they have been made upon inspiration from the Central Powers and that the basic terms of peace as given in the note are not in conformity with the object of democracy in Russia.

A despatch from Amsterdam says that both the Kaiser and the German Chancellor have received the Pope's proposals favorably. The committee of the Reichstag, at a meeting yesterday, decided that Germany should accept the Pope's proposals and immediately open peace negotiations with the enemy.

HELMETS FOR U.S. ARMY

Folding Cap And Cloth Puttees Are Adopted

Paris, July 17.—The appearance of the American soldier in France is to undergo a change. Not only is the helmet to replace his hat in the trenches, but he is to have a cap similar to that worn in the British Flying Corps, that will go on his head or into his pocket with equal ease. His well-known poncho is to give way to an adapted form of the cavalry slicker.

The present overcoat is to be shortened to permit its use in the trenches, and every Sammy is to have a sort of canvas vest lined with flannel. For French wear cloth puttees will take the place of the popular canvas and leather leggings, not only for the soldier in the ranks, but also for his officer.

Shanghai Piece Goods

Messrs. Noel Murray and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:

Local Market.—The month promises to close uneventfully; there is little demand from any point and the dealers appear to be busy covering their speculative operations, as best they can. There are rumors of coming activity on the part of buyers for Szechuen, but their transactions usually begin in the yarn section and it is said that so far, prices are not down to a level that tempts them to purchase freely. As regards the situation in Japan there would appear to have been a change brought about by the tremendous inflation in values that has been witnessed during the past two months, which choked off domestic demand and renders it necessary for the spinners and weavers to look to the export trade once more, to relieve them of their stocks. As evidence of this we are told that yarn and goods are now being freely offered to this market by Japan. Another big slump has taken place on the Sampo Exchange in Osaka and yarn which was worth Yen 430 early this month is now down to about Yen 250. Many people must have been badly hit over this wild speculative movement.

London Rubber Market

London, August 30.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 8d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 9d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

Previous Quotation, London, August 29:

Spot: 2s. 7 1/2d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 8 1/2d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. E. N. Truman and Co., have received the following telegram from their Singapore agents, dated August 29th:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$121 per picul equivalent to 2s. 5d. in London.
No. 1 Crepe—\$122 per picul equivalent to 2s. 5 1/2d. in London.
Demand is good; market closed rather lower, offered 1,015 tons; sold 645 tons.

JAPAN PREPARES
MAKE OWN STEEL

Supply Of 2,000,000 Tons Available Each Year With Present Plans Completed

DEPEND ON U. S. NOW
Bulk Of Raw Material Of Future Is Expected To Come From China

Tokio, Aug. 26.—How much steel Japan now turns over or will manufacture in the future is a question which will interest many people now that a great degree of excitement is prevalent among business men here over the problem of America's steel supply. However, it is quite hard to answer that question, for the line of business has been started quite recently.

It is, indeed, not going too far to say that interest in the line has been aroused by the bans proclaimed by Great Britain and America. The eyes of Japanese industrial workers have been opened to the importance of independence in point of iron and steel supplies by the bitter experience they have recently gone through. At first only far-sighted people in augmented enterprises on strength of rich iron veins in Chosen, Manchuria, and China as well as in some parts of Japan. But now every one who has felt the grip of the problem is interested in one or other schemes of steel production.

The Government is also deeply interested in the problem which, in its opinion, Japan's industrial success depends, and has already obtained legislation for the encouragement of the line of industry, which will shortly be put into effect. If all these schemes, official and private, are carried out as planned the present problem may be radically solved years later accordingly, now only it remains to see whether those can be realized punctually.

Big Importation Now

Japan's consumption of steel materials has increased enormously since the war opened as the result of a striking advance in Japan's ship-building, machine making and other lines of industry. The first-named line, for example, turned over ships of 150,000 to 200,000 tons before the war but now their annual production ranges between 900,000 tons and 1,000,000 tons. Thus the present minimum requirement of the country comes up to 2,000,000 tons, of which only 600,000 tons are produced at home, the rest being imported from the United States.

The biggest steel mill in Japan at present is the Imperial Government Steel Works, which, as the result of the recent enlargement, turns over 450,000 tons a year, but most of the materials go to naval and military works and only a small part is placed at the disposal of private industrial men.

Private Mills Small

Besides there are over twenty private steel mills in Japan, which are in blast, but their plants are very small and their total production comes only to one-third of the yield at the Government mill. One of the largest private mills is the Kamashi Iron Works which refines the ores produced at the famous Kamashi Mine. Its turnovers were roughly 70,000 tons a year before the enlargement recently effected. Another in Hokkaido, the Hokkaido Steel Works, financed by the Hokkaido Taniko Kisen Company and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, has recently enlarged its plant. Now the works can turn out 230 tons of steel a day, but its products are not available for general consumers.

Three Years' Supply

Baron Okura has mills at Fenchifu and at a village near Hiroshima, but the production there does not come much beyond 100,000 tons a year. The Japan Steel Tube Company which Mr. Asano, the shipping king, supports has lately increased its productive efficiency strikingly, but its yield is not much above 60,000 tons a year. The other mills production is far below the level, the best of them turning over 10,000 tons a year.

Following is a reliable census taken of the steel-supplies in Japan for the past three years:

Kind	1914	1915	1916
Steel shapes & materials	259,423	304,304	362,326
Castings	790	1,634	4,699
Steel alloys	2,223	2,253	3,817
Others	2,223	2,253	3,817
Total	262,436	308,241	374,669

Steel materials and shapes ... 559,950

Steel castings 50,890
Steel compounds and billets 17,473

Therefore, Japan must look forward to some big enterprises now in the making in the hands of Japan's foremost business men. Japan has only scanty supplies of ores at home, but in Chosen and China there are big deposits. In the peninsular colony, according to an expert, there are rich deposits which are estimated at 20,000,000 tons, as the districts covered by his recent investigations are concerned.

In China there are more of big mines. Japanese business men mainly depend on those in China, of the Anshan Iron Mine, the Taitan Iron Mine, the Chingling Iron Mine and a few others have fallen to the lot of Japanese industrial men.

Following is a list of the steel works planned on strength of those mines or some minor deposits at home: Kihara Works; Oriental Steel Manufacturing Co.; Kyushu Steel Manufacturing Works; Japan Steel Manufacturing Co.; Tokai Steel Manufacturing Co.; Anshan Iron Mine; Kenjiro Steel Works; Osaka Steel Co.; Japan Electric Steel Co.; Miki Steel Manufacturing Co.

New Small Concerns

Besides there are many smaller undertakings or side enterprises including that of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, the Kobe Seitoko, and others financed by big capitalists. Of those prospective enterprises Mr. Kihara is far from assuming a tangible shape, but the Oriental Steel Manufacturing Company has all but completed its organization. The company's prospective production is 600,000 tons made of ores from the

Taichun Iron Mine. The Kyushu Steel Works has the supply of big iron from the Hanyehing and its prospective yield is 60,000 tons a year. According to the statement made sometime ago by the South Manchuria Railway Company the actual inauguration of the Anshan Iron Mine's steel works will be realized for a few years, but in the first year of operations something like 155,000 tons will be produced, the full extent of production being 1,000,000 tons a year. The Kenjiro Steel Works is already in course of construction at Kenjiro, Chosen, by the Mitsubishi Company with its tremendous resources. The works has an iron mine which will produce 200,000 tons of ores for more than twenty years. The works' prospective annual yield is 100,000 tons.

When all those mills promoted are in full blast years later Japan's steel supplies will be well above 2,000,000 tons a year, but now Japan must depend on America's sale.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Mishima Maru	July 31
Sawa Maru	July 31
For Liverpool	
Kashima Maru	June 31
Katori Maru	June 31
Sado Maru	July 31
For New York	
Soruga	Aug. 2
Tsushima Maru	Aug. 10
For San Francisco, etc.	
China	Aug. 25
H. Lukenback	Aug. 28
Siberia Maru	July 31

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for September 1st and 2nd.

TONIGHT TONIGHT
"THE MANOR HOUSE MYSTERY"
A magnificent photo-play, involving a strong dramatic story full of exciting situations.
IN THREE PARTS.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events

"AMBROSE'S SOUR GRAPES"
Keystone Comedy, In Two Parts.

MATINEE, Sunday, September 2nd, at 3 p.m.
"LIBERTY"
Showing 9th and 10th Episodes.
Four Rees.

OPEN AIR SHOW

The Garden of Knowledge

IN FOUR PARTS

A STORY BASED ON EUGENICS

It is necessary to have a clean mind as well as body to qualify.
It is the unfolding of the Book of Life, to be studied by every man or woman.

The great film will be shown at the

CREST HOTEL,

Tonight and September 2nd,
6 Siccawei Road

Under the Patronage of

Sir E. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.

and

British Chamber of Commerce

Will be Presented

AT THE

Olympic Theatre

TONIGHT

and

TWO FOLLOWING NIGHTS

AND MATINEE ON SUNDAY AT 3.15

The British Official War Films

"BATTLE OF PERONNE"

AND

"SONS OF OUR EMPIRE"

Victoria Theatre

Showing Tonight to

Sept. 3rd, and MATINEE

on Sunday, 2nd

SARAH BERNHARDT

IN HER GREATEST

TRIUMPH

"MOTHERS

OF

FRANCE"

A message from the Mothers

of France to the Mothers of

the World.

Tenyo Maru	Aug. 18
Venezuela	Aug. 18
For Tacoma	
Hawaii Maru	July 18
Justin	July 18
Manila Maru	Aug. 22
Panama Maru	Aug. 10
For Seattle	
Inaba Maru	July 21
Sado Maru	Aug. 30
Yokohama Maru	Aug. 4
For Vancouver	
Suki Maru	Aug. 20

Siccawei Weather Report

30.—The barometers have been almost stationary in China; they have moderately fallen in the Philippines. Fine hot weather in our regions and in Chihli. Thunderstorms in the South and in the Southwest of Shanghai.

31.—Very cloudy, but still fine and hot weather. Mist at sunrise. Barometer slightly rising.

Friday, August 31, 1917.

WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Cent.	755.66	756.47
Bar. at Cent., inches	28.75	28.76

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 8	..	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. P. S. Co.
10	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
15	..	San Francisco	Euador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
17	5.00	Victoria B. C. & Seattle	Shidzoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 1	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	0.30	do	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	noon	Kobe	Kiama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	2.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakutsu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 5	11.3	Liverpool via ports	Hitchi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11.3	..	London etc.	Ito maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	..	Liverpool via ports	Kiama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 1	1.30	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
10.00	..	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
11.00	..	Hongkong	Thor	Gr.	P. M. S. S. Co.
11.00	..	Swatow & Hongkong	Shanghai	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
2.00	..	Hongkong & Canton	Shanghai	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
4.00	..	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
4.00	..	Hongkong & Canton	Utsunomiya	Br.	B. & S.
4.00	..	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wong	Br.	J. M. & Co.
4.00	..	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
22	..	Manila & Hongkong	Columbia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
23	..	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
23	..	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 1	11.00	Tsingtao and Daini	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
1	2.00	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
1	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenzhou	Br.	B. & S.
1	10.00	Hainan and Yochow	Kwelin	Br.	B. & S.
1	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
2	10.00	Chefoo & Newchwang	Touman	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
4	noon	Daini	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
4	10.00	Tientsin, Daini & Tsingtao	Keelung	Jap.	O. S. K.
4	10.00	W. H. W. & Tientsin	Fengtien	Jap.	S. M. R.
5	9.00	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
6	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenzhou	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 1	M. N.	Hankow etc.	Tehsing	Br.	H. O. S. S. Co.
1	M. N.	do	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
1	M. N.	do	Tachin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	M. N.	do	Kiangtung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
3	M. N.	do	Kia tzu	Br.	J. M. & Co.
3	M. N.	do	Kiangtung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
4	M. N.	do	Yongyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	M. N.	do	Tachin	Br.	B. & S.
4	M. N.	do	Tachin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	M. N.	do	Loong	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	M. N.	do	Wachang	Br.	B. & S.
6	M. N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	North
Aug 31	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Chi.	B. & S.	CNCW
31	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	CNCW
31	Daini	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
31	Hongkong	Tachin	1613	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
31	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	WTV
31	Swatow	Kwelin	1073	Br.	B. & S.	WTV
31	Japan	Kia tzu	2683	Br.	J. M. & Co.	WTV
31	Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O. S. K.	OSKW
31	Hankow	Tsuanan	475	Br.	O. I. & K. L. Co.	CKPW
31	Chefoo	Touman	442	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
31	Hankow	Shenzhou	387	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
31	Hankow	Irene	888	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
31	Chinwangtao	Kotobuki maru	884	Jap.	Sato Shokai	CLW
31	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
31	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 31	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	1344	Br.	K. M. A.
31	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
31	Amoy & Swatow	Hoiow	808	Br.	B. & S.
31	Hongkong	Shidzoka maru	3868	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	Hankow etc.	Kiwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
31	Hankow etc.	Fen-yang maru	2371	Br.	N. Y. K.
31	Chinwangtao direct	Kiangping	1292	Chi.	K. M. A.
31	..	Fokutsu maru	1100	Jap.	Furukawa & Co.
31	..	Fulisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.
31	..	Chinese Prince	3079	Br.	Dowell & Co.
31	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Chi.	B. & S.
31	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Saturday, September 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Tachi Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, Sept. 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiangwo, tons 2,174 Capt. Bennett, will leave on Monday, Sept. 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Monday, Sept. 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Grace Str. Thor, Captain O. Hansen, will be despatched from C. M. S. N. Co.'s Lower Wharf on Saturday, Sept. 1. For freight apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1-B Nanking Road. Tel. No. 5056.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigations Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, September 2, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, Sept. 3, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze-poo wharf on September 25 at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell will leave on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, September 4, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamishii, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Sept. 4, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from on September 15, at —. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The S.S. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhai, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Suming.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHAWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fenchow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone N. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917

(Subject to change) ..

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, Agent.

1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

O. S. K.

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(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

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(Subject to Alteration)

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(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"MEXICO MARU" .. (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Sept. 15, 19

"CANADA MARU" .. (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga, Sept. 24, 25

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen ar. leave.

"KEELUNG MARU" .. (1,659 tons) Capt. T. Kamishii, Sept. 2 4

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao ar. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" .. (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Aug. 31, Sept. 1

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI,

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOKEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Hawaii Maru, Capt. J. Kanoo, will be despatched from on Monday, October 1, at —. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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QUICKEST TIMES ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

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MONTEAGLE

Shanghai to Vancouver

THROUGH CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

VIA

GLACIER, FIELD, LAKE LOUISE, BANFF

Along the Fraser and Thomson River Canyons

Through the Selkirk and Canadian Rockies

Every facility of our office is at your disposal in planning trips, and we shall be pleased to quote fares to any point, and work out itineraries from starting point to destination.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA. (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

"SHINTO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 10, 1917
"KORRA MARU"	20,000 "	Oct. 8
"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Oct. 18

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Business and Official Notices



NOTICE

The Offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on Monday, September 3, 1917, LABOR DAY.

THOS. SAMMONS,

American Consul-General,
Shanghai, September 1, 1917.

14957

ELEGANTE

5A Broadway.

Be to announce that their dress-maker has arrived in Shanghai, and will recommence work today, Saturday, September 1st. They have just opened up a beautiful selection of Evening Dresses, Trimmings, and Costume Materials. Their selection of Paris Hats will also be on view from today.

14947

NOTICE

A Meeting of the Willows Football Club will take place at No. 9 North Honan Road on Sunday, the 2nd September, at 9 p.m.

Those interested are kindly requested to attend.

J. R. VILLAS,
Hon. Secretary.

14946

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The undersigned have removed their office to
No. 1a Jinkee Road, 1st floor.
MORTON AND REEVES,
Marine Surveyors.
Tel. 1886.

14952

LOST

Notice is hereby given to the public that a Native Order, bearing a number of 18928, issued by The Yih Dah Native Bank, falling due for payment on the 18th day of the Chinese 11th moon (i.e. 4th September next) for Mex. \$170.00 has been lost, and the same has already been notified to the said Bank that if any person or firm, foreign or Chinese, take this cancelled order for collection, no payment is made in any way.

THE HUA CHONG MATCHES FACTORY,
Shanghai, August 31st, 1917.

NOTICE

We have this day authorised Mr. Judah Isaac Ezra to sign our firm per procurator.

EDWARD EZRA & CO.
Shanghai, 30th August, 1917.

14937

STEAMERS

for Purchase or Sale.

Only bona fide applications will be entertained. References required.

C. A. MARTINO MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 380.

Amfliche Bekanntmachung

Es wird hierdurch bekanntgemacht, dass die in Shanghai anwesenden oesterreichisch-ungarischen Staatsangehörigen teilweise sich schon bei dem hiesigen Kontrollamt angemeldet haben. Unter Berücksichtigung, dass niemand die Anmeldung unterlässt, wird die Anmeldefrist um 3 Tage, d. i. vom 30. August bis 1. September einschliesslich, verlängert. Die noch nicht angemeldeten oesterreichisch-ungarischen Staatsangehörigen werden hierdurch aufgefordert, sich sofort innerhalb dieser Frist im Kontrollamt, 122 Bubbling Well Road, zur Anmeldung zu bringen.

In ihrem eigenen Interesse wird den oesterreichisch-ungarischen Staatsangehörigen eine genaue Befolgung dieser Bestimmung dringend empfohlen.

Das provisorische Kontrollamt des Sungkiang Schanghai Bezirks.
Shanghai, den 30 August, 1917.

14928 S.I.

Kroewek Java Plantations, Ltd.

NOTICE.

AT a Board Meeting held on the 27th August, 1917, it was decided to pay a Second Interim Dividend of Tls. 0.50 per share on the 15th September, 1917, to shareholders on record on the 10th September, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September, 1917; both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

14914

Anglo-Java Estates, Limited.

NOTICE.

AT a Board Meeting held on the 27th August, 1917, it was decided to pay a Second Interim Dividend of Tls. 0.25 per share on the 10th September, 1917, to shareholders on record on the 4th September, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 10th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

14915

Born 1915—Still Existing

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

—THE WHISKEY—
—OF QUALITY—

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

Shanghai International Swimming Club

Twelfth Annual Gala

This Club's Annual Gala will be held, under A.S.A. Laws, at the Municipal Bath, North Szechuen Road Extension, on August 31st (Friday) and September 1st (Saturday) commencing at 9 p.m. sharp each evening. Doors will be open at 8.30 p.m.

The following events are of special interest, viz:

100 yards Shanghai Championship
880 yards Shanghai Championship
"Milkmaid" Cup Shanghai Diving Championship

Throwing the Polo Ball Shanghai Championship

"China Weekly" Inter-Club Relay Race.

Water Polo:
S.M.P. Club v. S.I.S.C.
S.R.C. v. S.I.S.C.

TICKETS of Admission covering Two nights obtainable for One Dollar (\$1) from
The BATH KEEPER, Municipal Bath, North Szechuen Road Extension.

F. A. Remedios, Esq., c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Bund.

W. Jones, Esq., Wayside Police Station.

K. Kamada, Esq., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Insurance Department).

or
Wilfred F. Hamlin,
Hon. Secretary,

c/o Messrs. Rayner, Heusser and Co. (Insurance Department)
4 The Bund (Union Building).

14902

Shanghai American School

The fall session will open on Monday, September 17th. Registration September 14th and 15th. A limited number of new pupils may be received. The prospectus will be sent on application to G. C. Stockton, M. A., Principal, No. 147 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

14923

MANILA POTATOES

8 cents per lb

SMOKED COD'S ROE

75 cents per lb

American Salt Mackerel

60 cents each

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Underwoods
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to \$150

Selected Machines for Schools \$70 to \$90

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Tel. 4778

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As agents for the following companies we are prepared to accept risks at the lowest current rates.

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Equitable Fire & Accident Office, Ltd., Fire
South British Insurance Co. Ltd., of N. Z., Marine
New York Life Insurance Co., Life
Railway Passengers Assurance Co., Motor Accident
(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

4/5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone 778

Chinese Government Railways

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 261.

TRAIN SERVICE (194/29).

The public is respectfully notified that on account of the extra time required for the transfer of passengers and baggage between steam launch and trains, this Railway cannot guarantee that passengers coming to Tientsin or going to Pukow will arrive according to the scheduled time nor that they will secure connection at Tientsin or Nanking with the train going to Peking or Shanghai.

By Order,

Tientsin, 27th August, 1917. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

14931

Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.

Tls. 0.50 each

100 c.p.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-18 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah, to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

14900

BOARD AND ROOMS

Ladies and Gentlemen desiring meals in Town will find an excellent table at Nos. 5 and 11 Quinsan Gardens. Telephone 1946. Kitchen under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Terms moderate.

NEAR Country Club, to let nicely furnished double room, facing south, suitable for two bachelor friends, hot water service, telephone. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

14956 S.I.

FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, in the Central Building, 18 Nanking Road.

14929 S.I.

ONE small, but most comfortable cool room in nice residence. Garden, tennis, terms moderate. Table special care. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.

14925 S.I.

GOOD ROOMS, with wide verandah and private bathroom attached, to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. Large rooms \$6.00 per day; single rooms \$5.00 per day; two in room \$9.00 per day. Rooms vacant on the 27th and 29th August, to September 3rd. Apply Mrs. Niven.

14887 S.I.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN, holding responsible position, desires to live with missionary or private family, Western District or French Town, from October 1st. No boarding houses need apply. Kindly write, stating terms, to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.

14936 S.I.

WANTED: room with partial board in lady's house, where there are no men boarders. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

14923 S.I.

WANTED, a furnished flat of two rooms, modern bathroom (kitchen preferred), in Western district or French town. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

14910 S.I.

SITUATION VACANT

COMPRADORE WANTED for an import and export firm. References and guarantee required. Apply to "A.B.C." c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, on the outskirts of, or just foreign or French Settlement limits, house or bungalow with large garden. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.

14941 S.I.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: By accountant stenotypist, contract work in accountancy correspondence, private or general, either day or night, experienced, reliable, references. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

ADVERTISER (British), hard-working, well conversant in Shipping, Customs, and Bookkeeping, is open for engagement. At references. Apply to Box No. 30, THE CHINA PRESS.

12944 S.I.

FOREIGN young woman seeks position in good local firm, to learn office routine. Fair knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

14920 S.I.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally, THE CHINA PRESS.

14126

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.

14926

TO PREPARE for college—which is better, school or private teacher? If you prefer the latter, apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

14904 S.I.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from Sept. 15th, No. 23 Route Vallon, large modern residence, tennis lawn, rent Tls. 150 per month, including light, water and taxes. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

TO LET, No. 4 Annam Road, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, office (one room) in the Central district, opposite Chinese Post Office. Apply to Geog. & Topog. Society of China, 88 Peking Road.

14859 S.I.

TRANSLATIONS

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